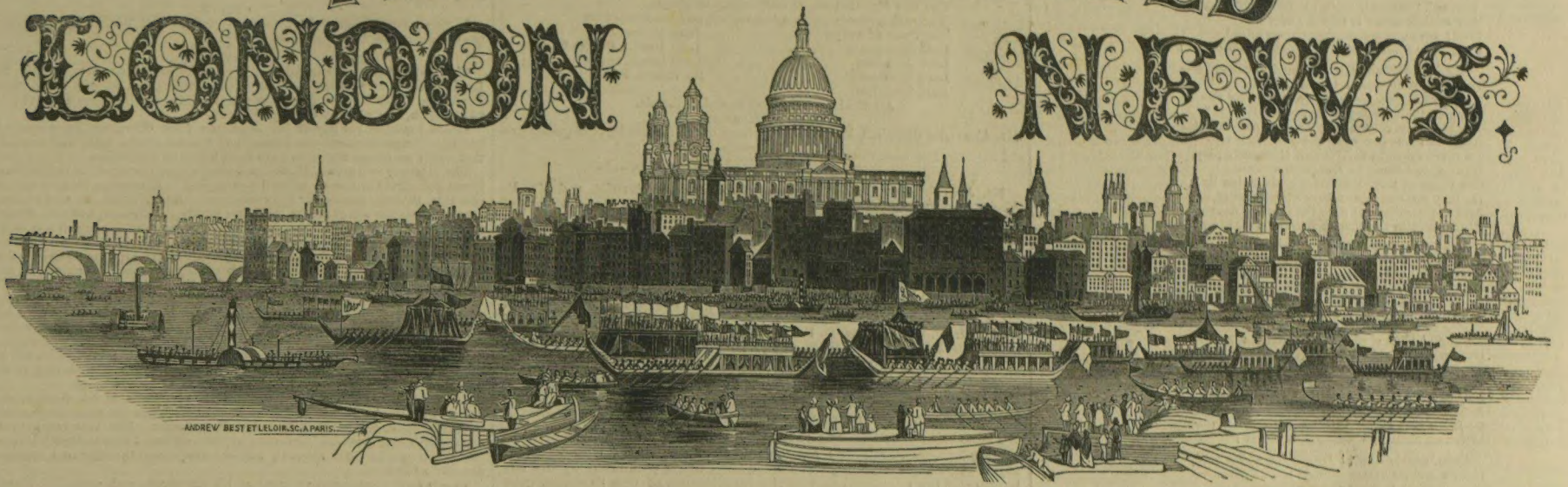


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 114, Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

SESSIONAL SYMPTOMS.



VERY sign of the beginning of the end of the session is distinctly visible; the indications of the period so desired by all parties—by the Ministers who represent her Majesty, and by the members who represent the people—are abundant, decisive, and not to be mistaken. We have before spoken of a fatality that overtakes measures that are still left pending, about the first week of July. It is a legislative epidemic, periodical in its visits, unvarying in its

effects, and this week has set in, as Canning once said of the English summer, "with its usual severity."

There are two ways of getting rid of business; one is by talking as little and doing as much as possible: this is the mode pursued by men in the City. The other is by talking much, doing a little, deferring a good deal, and altogether dropping the rest. Business is thus, at least, disposed of, though it is not done; but it is the method practised at Westminster. The much talk is a symptom of the early part of the session, when time does not press, and grouse shooting is a long way off. The deferring measures is partly a consequence of the talk aforesaid, and begins about the middle of legislative sitting; the dropping measures altogether is the last and fatal symptom which shows that its days are numbered. Soon after its appearance, dissolution supervenes; and many an elaborately-drawn measure sinks into "mere oblivion." That symptom has appeared this week.

On Monday evening Sir Robert Peel stated to the House of Commons the measures the Government intend to proceed with, and those they intend to abandon. The list of failures is rather longer than most people could wish, especially those sanguine spirits who are always expecting Parliament to do "something." It includes the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Irish Registration Bill, the Irish Municipal Bill; the decision on the County Courts Bill is postponed for a week, when it will in all probability receive the *coup de grace*.

The Superior Courts, Common Law Bill, and the Small Debts Bill, are not in the charge of the Government; but if the Ministry cannot carry through its measures, it is not likely an independent member will be able to do so.

The Poor-law Bill is not yet completely abandoned; the Government has still some hopes of proceeding with it. The hope, we fancy, must be something mingled with fears.

Now, looking at what the Parliament has done—and, be it said, undone—during the present session, at the scarcely disguised command of the Ministry, we are safe in saying that the Government is strong enough to carry through almost any measure it really intends or truly wishes to carry. With what facility Sir R. Peel has effected his settlement of the Bank Charter! How easily the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduced the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The alteration in the Sugar Duties was carried against the strong opposition of the friends of the Ministry, which was saved by the votes of those who usually oppose it. Determination and perseverance in the face of difficulties carried the Government through; Sir R. Peel screwed his courage to the sticking place, and did not fail. It was the same with the Factory Bill. Not even a majority against them could drive the Government to the course it did not mark out for itself; Lord Ashley, if not outargued, was outnumbered. Both on the Factory question and the Sugar Duties Bill, the House of Commons reversed its own decisions, at the instance of the Ministry. How determined, too, was the support it gave to Lord Lyndhurst's Dis-senters Chapel Bill, which passed both houses in the face of opposition out of doors, which, on some occasions, has been found too powerful to be disregarded. We may fairly suppose, then, that, having done so much, the Government might have done more. It had only to will that a certain thing should be done, and it was effected; all that is not done, therefore, must be considered exactly that which it did not wish to do.

Every one must remember the sarcastic reviews that Lord Lyndhurst used, in the days of the Whig Ministry, to give of that Government's sins of omission, of its failures and shortcomings, at the close of every session. He was then in Opposition, he is now in office; but his skill in criticising the deficiencies of his opponents has not enabled him to infuse the ability of producing results into his friends. The Government of which Lord Lyndhurst is a member is open to the same reproach that he, with such damaging effect, used to cast upon its predecessors. And among the measures abandoned, virtually or actually, are some which the Lord Chancellor himself either actually supported or did not oppose. Where is Lord Cottenham's Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt? Dragged from the light of day into the

darkness of a Select Committee by the twin measure of Lord Brougham, who would rather see a bad law disgrace the Statute Book for ever, than permit any one but himself to have the credit of reforming it. Where is the County Courts Bill? Stopped in its progress by the loss of Lord Cottenham's bill; for it was at first delayed, in consequence of the more comprehensive measure of the Ex-Chancellor rendering the more local enactment in many points unnecessary: thus one evil creates another.

There is no doubt that much of this delay and disappointment as to the carrying through of proposed measures, is unavoidable in a Legislative Assembly; it is one of the evils that must be submitted to for the sake of the compensating good arising from free discussion—an advantage that would be but ill exchanged for all the celerity that the machinery of an absolute power, fixing every thing by an ukase, or a decree, could afford. That the evil is in some respects unavoidable, seems proved from its existing alike under two Governments, so differently circumstanced, as those of Sir R. Peel and Lord Melbourne. The Whig Ministry had a bare majority in the Commons, and a united and powerful opposition; while in the Lords it could scarcely carry a single

measure: it, therefore, did nothing. The present Government has an overwhelming majority in the Commons, where the opposition to it is broken and divided; while in the Lords, it has the powerful support of the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Lyndhurst, and the good will, in the main, of the majority of the Peers. Yet, strange to say, the strong Government does almost as little as the weak one. There are so many events, beyond the control of a Ministry, giving rise to discussions it cannot prevent, that some expenditure of time is inevitable. But the mischief is in a great degree to be attributed to the Ministry not pressing its own measures forward at the early part of the Session, when the greater number of nights are occupied, we will not say wasted, in discussions on every imaginable subject. We think it possible to combine the advantages of free and full discussion with a greater dispatch of business, provided the Government would attempt less, know with more certainty its own intentions, and exhibit a little more determination and earnestness as to all the measures they take in hand. It is possible to talk and work at the same time, but no example of the double process is furnished by the Session of 1844.



FUNERAL OF CAMPBELL L., THE POET, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

FUNERAL OF THE POET CAMPBELL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Farewell! farewell, with kindred ashes mix'd,
Thy worldly home is now for ever fix'd,
Poet! amongst some mighty ones of old,
Who sleep around thee 'neath the marble cold!

But is it death-still aye throughout the pile—
Does it not happen in the moonlit aisle
That spirits from their tombs disporting rise
And join their fancies in strange colloquies?
Can they who caus'd us, now to hope—then fear,
Again to smile—or weep the pensive tear—
To laugh outright at Wit and Humour's play,
Or steal our sense by Harmony away—
Can these all mixed, in mute communion lie?
Do they not sometimes have ghost-revelry,
And at the midnight pace the inscript floor
With heedless merriment of earth once more?

Alas! 'tis silence all—the monuments
Are only emblems of the deep, intense,
And lasting sleep of those who are enshrined,
Once quick with various qualities of mind,
But now all equal in the silent dust
As e'en to be the king and peasant must!

Farewell! thou classic bard of hope, and song
Of many-minstrel touch! Time will prolong
Thy memory through yet unheeded years,
And make it, dimm'd but by the Muses' tears,
A star to gaze on, like thy own sweet theme,
A thing to love and cherish in the dream
Of Life's dull sleep, until the hour be nigh
When all shall merge into ETERNITY!

Sleep, gentle Spirit! 'neath the Abbey wall,
Nobles and statesmen—Poets wept thy fall—
But up on high thine was a welcome death,
For now Heav'n's quire has gain'd more tuneful breath!

The funeral of no public character since that of the late Mr. Canning, has excited so much interest in the public mind as that of the poet, Thomas Campbell, which took place on Wednesday last in Westminster Abbey. We speak not of royal funerals, which are of course an exception, and such an exception as afford no contradiction to our assertion when speaking of subjects. Thomas Campbell was known to all who like delight in pursuits above mere animal gratification; a patriot, a poet, a scholar, and a gentleman. It was no wonder then that a host of men of all ranks and parties—of literary men, of artists, and of friends, who knew and estimated his virtues whilst living—flocked to his funeral, and by their presence gave the last testimony of what they were capable of their respect to his virtues, his genius, and his philanthropy.

It was wisely chosen that the remains of the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," should find their long and last home in Poets' Corner, and that the dust of the greatest poet of these days should mingle with the kindred dust of the great poets of earlier times.

The plate which accompanies this description of the funeral will be viewed with interest by thousands of persons, and it will be creditable to their good feeling as well as to their good taste to sympathize with the sentiments which have led us to present it to our readers and subscribers.

The mourners, who were anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth, assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, which is an ancient room, well known in the annals of English history, situated on the north side of the Abbey, in an angle formed by the south aisle and the cloisters of that venerable edifice. The corpse, which had been landed last week from Boulogne, and which was brought to London, and deposited at the house of Mr. Ives, the undertaker, in Holborn, for a few days, was removed to a small apartment in the Abbey, called, we believe, the "Room of the Spirit," on Saturday last, and all the preparations for the solemn occasion duly made. The pall-bearers and chief mourners put on their sable weeds in the house of the Rev. Mr. Milman, a poet of no small reputation, and formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, now a Canon of the Abbey; and at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, the procession, which passed at once from the Jerusalem Chamber, by a private way, into the Abbey, and not as some of our contemporaries

have erroneously stated through the Great Western Door, took its way to Poets' Corner along the south aisle of the Abbey in the following order:—

The Rev. Mr. Milman, the officiating minister.
The coffin, covered with a large black pall, supported by
The Duke of Argyll Lord Morpeth
Lord Brougham Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart
Lord Aberdeen Lord Leigh, and
Lord Campbell Sir Robert Peel
Lord Stangford

All of whom wore scarves and handkerchiefs.

The Chief Mourners.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Whiss (nephews of the deceased), in crape scarves and handkerchiefs.

The Executors.

Dr. Beattie and Mr. W. Moxon.

Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. W. Ayrton, the Rev. C. J. Hassells, and Mr. E. Moxon, wearing silk scarves and handkerchiefs; and after these the great body of the mourners, walking two-and-two, amongst whom we observed:—

Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., M.P.; Major-General Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Sir P. Shelley, Bart.; the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. R. Peel, M.P.; Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.; R. Christopher, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Lockhart, Esq.; the Rev. W. Barnes; the Rev. A. Dyce; W. S. Ayrton, Esq.; H. Smith, Esq.; Brighton; Dr. J. Johnson; Sir P. Laurie; the Rev. Dr. Croly; W. Jordan, Esq.; Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Sempie (of Boulogne), Dr. C. Holland, Mr. G. Daniell, Sir J. Ross, Dr. Vivian, &c. A deputation from the Literary Association of Poland, of which the deceased poet was the founder, was also present, consisting of the Chevalier B. de Wresinski, Colonel Teymer, Captain Kleczyński, M. Kizmean, M. Olizarowski, and Count Grabowski: one of whom carried a small portion of earth from the grave of Kosciuszko, near Cracow, which was cast into the grave of Mr. Campbell, and will mingle with the dust with which he is covered.

The service was read in a more than commonly expressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Milman; and certain it is, that those who attended appeared, and, no doubt, were more than usually affected by the solemnity of the occasion, and by the recollection of him to whom they came to pay their final testimony of veneration. After the Epistle of St. Paul, ending with the words, "For as much as you know that your labour in the Lord is not in vain," the organ pealed forth its solemn notes, and then the corpse was lowered into the grave, and the clergyman concluded the ritual of the burial service.

After the whole of the ceremony was finished, the procession returned to the Jerusalem Chamber, and after a few minutes most of the mourners retired.

The public were admitted at the door in Poets' Corner, and were allowed to take their places behind the railings used to keep the body of the church clear on public solemnities.

The coffin was very plain—black cloth, with gilt nails—and the following inscription, being all the decoration of the last narrow tenement of a great man:—"Thomas Campbell, LL.D., author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Died 15th June, 1844."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 2.

MOROCCO.

An extraordinary courier, who left Perpignan on the 29th of June, brings the following important intelligence:—

"The Emperor of Morocco has rejected the ultimatum of the Spanish Government."

"The Emperor has equally rejected the proffered mediation of England."

"The four Spanish Ministers now at Barcelona will return to Madrid at the end of this present week."

The impression produced by the news of the Emperor's obstinacy, in the best political circles, is, that France must have recourse to most decisive measures. France and Spain, it is concluded, are equally set at defiance, and England barred from interference.

The Emperor of Morocco has not a part in his dominions that might not be taken by a frigate and two bomb-vessels in less than four hours. His army is a farce, and their mode of warfare perfectly childish. The national finances are very trifling. The munitions of war are scanty. The ordnance is dangerously useless, and the art of gunnery is worse than Chinese; while the population of the country is but in proportion of one-third to the whole extent of the dominions, and of them the Emperor could at no time gather or hold together 100,000 fighting men, and these comprising a host of such ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-armed ragamuffins as a man might well be "ashamed to march through Coventry with." From their bigoted habit of excluding from their country all Europeans, and from the little experience they have gathered of European war tactics, it will be some years (even under the training of Abd-el-Kader, who has acquired this knowledge) before they will be able to make any stand against the French, so that, once engaged in open warfare with that power, the slaughter of the French arms will be as terrible as their success will be certain, easy, and rapid. The Prince de Joinville may take Mogadore in three hours, and possess himself of the capital in five days, with every facility, and with no larger army than 5000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The annexed engraving will convey an idea of the Arab cavalry, the Emperor's chief forces, against whom the French troops have to contend.

FRANCE.

The great topic of discussion during the last three days arises out of an article which appeared in the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, in which it endeavours to dis-

rested, and was to be transported to the Canary Islands. He is believed to have been connected with an extensive conspiracy against the Government, which had recently been discovered in the provinces. There is nothing new from Barcelona.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. announce that Russia had acknowledged the constitutional Government of Greece.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, *Montrose*, Captain Samuel Lewis, arrived at Southampton on Monday afternoon, at one P. M., from the Peninsula. Her dates of departure are as follows:—Gibraltar, June 23; Cadiz, 24; Lisbon, 26; off Oporto, 27; Vigo, 28.

It was reported the day of her departure from Gibraltar that a severe battle had been fought between the French and Moors, on the 15th, and several since that date; many are stated to have been killed on both sides.

The Minister of Justice, M. Sousa Azevedo, had tendered his resignation, and it was said that the Queen refused to accept it. His reason for so doing, it appears, is, that the decree for the collection of taxes, which, as an extraordinary measure, was the act of all the ministers jointly, was issued, not only without his concurrence, but even without his knowledge, so much so that it was only after it had been published in the *Diário do Governo*, with the names of all his colleagues appended to it, that his own signature to the original was applied for.

The Constitutional Charter has now become a mere farce—a name and nothing more. The Chief of the Lisbon Police takes it upon himself, contrary to all law, to prohibit the publication of the Opposition papers, and finding that in despite of his interdiction, the editors still contrive to circulate them to some extent, he applies to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, without the least ceremony, orders the Postmaster General to stop the transmission of the obnoxious journals through the Post-office; and yet this is the state of things which the papers in the interest of the Government are constantly landing, and placing in favourable contrast to the frankly-avowed absolutism of former times.

Mr. John Alfred Tozer is still confined in the Castle of St. George, and, in gross violation of his privileges as an Englishman, has not yet been placed under the jurisdiction of the British Judge Conservator. The Government recently attempted to compromise the matter by offering to set him at liberty if he would promise to say no more about it, but he has spurned the offer and continues to demand a fair trial.

This is strong presumptive proof of his innocence, and, assuredly, if ever any one was entitled to compensation, Mr. Tozer is so, for the outrageous treatment he has received at the hands of the Portuguese Government.

TURKEY.

Our letters from Constantinople reach up to the 12th ultimo. On the previous day the Sultan had returned from his trip, and was received with as many honours as if during his absence he had been fortunate enough to conquer a vast and wealthy country. Salutes of guns, volleys of musketry, began as soon as his steamer hove in sight, and continued in one thundering roll for a full hour, until he had safely landed at his palace at Begler Bay. The Grand Vizier, the ministers, and all the high grandees of the capital, were on the wharf to receive and welcome him. Salutes were repeated at noon, at *ikindi* (the afternoon prayer), at sunset, and at *Yatsi* (the evening prayer). The city and the banks of the Bosphorus were illuminated at night, fireworks were let off, the sounds of music and mirth burst forth from every *konak*, and all was joy and exultation. The poets, too, have been making sonnets on the occasion, the last line or two of each recording the date of the event. The ministers display their zeal in servile homage to their young Sovereign, who is lauded out of his senses, and made to believe that the wishes of the people are all concentrated in his own individual comfort and contentment. It was hoped that during his late voyage he would have seen that the glitter of his capital is not to be found in the provinces, where crumbling hovels are witnesses to the mal-administration of a government which squanders millions in vain show, whilst it neglects public works which would tend to advance the prosperity of the country.

The Turkish fleet, under the command of the Capudan Pacha, was at Mytilene, and was to set out for Syria immediately after the arrival of the steamer *Esseri Djedid*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill went through committee.

Earl Powis moved the third reading of the bill for preventing the Union of the Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.—Lord VIVIAN thought the people of North Wales were indifferent to the question as to whether these Sees should be united or otherwise.—The Bishop of BANGOR denied that any such indifference existed.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said her Majesty had not given her assent to this bill, nor were Ministers prepared to advise that the royal assent should be given. If, under such circumstances, their lordships should suffer the bill to go down to the House of Commons, he hoped that in the latter house such amendments would be made as to preserve the machinery of the bill for uniting those Sees, which would be in a great measure repealed by the present bill.—Lord MONTAGUE said that this bill, if passed, would stand in the way of that provision for the working clergy contemplated by the ecclesiastical commissioners; and he, therefore, moved that it be read a third time that day six months.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed a doubt as to whether he could put the question upon a bill which so directly affected the rights of the Crown, and suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to search for precedents.—Considerable discussion followed, and at length Lord CANTERBURY moved the adjournment of the debate, with a view to the appointment of the committee suggested by the Lord Chancellor.—The Earl of POWIS wished to have the bill read a third time, and referred upon the question that the bill do pass.—After some further discussion, the motion of Lord Canterbury was agreed to, the debate was adjourned, and a committee to search for precedents appointed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions, Sir R. PEEL intimated that it was the intention of the Government to persevere with the Bank Charter Bill, and to carry one, not yet introduced, for the regulation of future joint-stock banks; also, to persevere with the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Railways Regulation Bill, the Savings Banks Bill, the Presbyterian Marriages Bill, and some others, to which they did not anticipate much opposition. Upon the County Courts Bill they would reserve themselves until after the decision of the House of Lords on the subject of imprisonment for debt. It was not intended to proceed with the Irish Registration Bill beyond the second reading, nor with its companion, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill. Neither was it intended to go on with the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. A bill would, however, be introduced respecting the jurisdiction of the house in contested elections, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on that subject.

On the motion for the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill, Mr. DUNCOMBE objected to its proceeding as being a useless waste of time, now that it was announced that the bill was not to be passed during the present session.—A discussion ensued, in which Lord Eliot, Mr. Shell, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Shaw, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and Lord Palmerston took part; after which Sir R. PEEL said he had no wish to press the second reading of the bill against the general feeling of the Irish members.—After some further discussion the house proceeded with the other orders of the day.

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, went through committee, as did the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, and the house adjourned at half past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The adjourned debate on the Bangor and St. Asaph Bishoprics Bill was postponed to Monday next.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Lyneham, in Wiltshire, praying for a repeal of the Corn-laws, and originated a discussion on it, in which Lord Methuen, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Ashburton and Lord Beaumont, took part. The point in argument was whether or not the rate of wages rose and fell with the price of food.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that on Thursday, he should put a question relative to the dismissal of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien from the magistracy of Ireland.

Lord CAMPBELL, owing to the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, again postponed his Law of Libel Bill until Friday.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, and stated to their lordships the principles upon which the Government proceeded with respect to the regulations. He combatted at considerable length the various objections which had been urged against the measure while it was in the House of Commons, and expressed his opinion that it was the best measure that could be adopted, both for the interests of the consumer and the general benefit of the country.—Lord MONTAGUE condemned the course pursued by the Government, in not at once settling this question instead of bringing forward a temporary measure like the one before the house, which left every one interested in the subject in a state of uncertainty. He also objected to the bill, because it would occasion great fluctuation in price, making, as it did, the supply of sugar to this country dependant upon the laws of other countries.—Lord BROUGHAM, in reference to some observations of Lord Montague, imputing either delusion or hypocrisy to those who had supported the bill on the ground of its tendency to discourage slavery, said that he wholly differed from his noble friend in his theory; he also dissented from the most part of his facts, and entirely differed from him in all his conclusions.—Earl ST. VINCENT contended that if a sufficiency of free labour had been supplied to the West Indies, the necessity for this bill would never have arisen.—The Earl of RADNOR thought it a great hardship on the West India proprietor that he was not allowed to refine his sugar before sending it to this country. The bill took a step in the right direction, and, perhaps, as great a step as could be taken in the first instance.—Lord ASHBURTON said such a bill as this was necessary to insure cheapness to the consumer, and considerable advantage to the revenue.—After a few observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of DALHOUSIE shortly replied, after which the bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, an alteration was made in the standing orders relating to railways, by which subscription contracts entered into before the session of Parliament in which the particular Railway Bill was introduced are in future to be held valid.

Mr. WALLACE moved an address, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the conduct of the Judges who presided at the assizes held in



WAR IN MOROCCO—ARAB AND MOORISH CAVALRY.

abuse the public mind of the impression that the private means of the King of the French are not so large as they have been represented; and more especially that they are sufficient to afford a pretext for withholding from his children dotations from the state. Beside borrowing money on his title-deeds, his Majesty has frequently been compelled to have recourse to the liberality of Madame Adelaide, his sister—a state of things which, as the *Moniteur* remarks, is at variance with the principles of justice and sound policy, as well as opposed to the dignity of the Crown. This being naturally regarded as the precursor of a new dotation bill, a discussion arose on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday. M. Guizot being asked if the Ministry took upon itself the responsibility of the article in the *Moniteur* on the dotation question, replied in the affirmative; but added, that as there were amongst his own party persons who thought the time for the discussion inopportune, the Ministry would not bring the measure forward until they should have reason to be confident of its success. A motion was made for passing to the order of the day, at the same time expressing regret that the article in the *Moniteur* should have been published; but this was resisted, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day without any expression of opinion on the question. M. Guizot's remarks, and the subject generally, are warmly commented upon in the Opposition journals. The *Constitutionnel*, and the *Courrier Français* in particular, reprobate, in the strongest terms, the idea of dotations, and charge the Ministry with having debased the house by bringing the subject forward.

In the Chamber of Peers on Monday Count Molé announced that in conse-

quence of the attacks which had been made upon his motion elsewhere, he deemed it necessary to withdraw his name from all railroad projects. He condemned in strong terms the amendment of M. Cremeux, which disqualifies all peers and deputies from taking part in the administration of railways, and blamed the Government for having allowed a principle so injurious to railway enterprises to pass without remark or animadversion. The Montpellier and Nîmes Railroad Bill was then passed by a majority of 95 to 51.

The feeling against the application for dotations is almost general. The real friends of the King think that the article in the *Moniteur* was most unwise and ill-timed; but it is now well known that it was not advised by the Cabinet.

SPAIN.

We are in receipt of letters and Madrid journals of the 26th ult. arrived this morning. They furnish us with another instance of the respect paid to personal liberty in Spain by the constitutional Government. An artist has been arrested and thrown into prison for engraving on the heads of canes a portrait supposed to be that of Espartero. The *Globo* publishes a letter from Paris, asserting that M. Guizot has protested against the idea of hurrying on a marriage for Queen Isabella; but a Barcelona letter states that Count Bresson has been charged with the negotiation for a marriage with the Count de Trapani, and to proceed to Naples almost immediately. If the accounts of the young Queen's state of health that have appeared be well founded, she has something else to think about at present than marriage.

Senor Cayetano Cardero, the former political chief of Badajoz, had been ar-

the city of Glasgow in the month of May last, and especially into the the circumstances attending the trial of Alexander Walker, accused of a felonious assault.—The LORD ADVOCATE opposed the motion as uncalled for and unnecessary.—Mr. WALLACE in his reply stated that as usual, whenever he brought any case before the House with respect to the conduct of his countrymen, he never received any assistance from that House. (A laugh.) He believed that Mr. Muir had been most improperly snubbed by the Lord Justice Clerk, and he had no doubt, if the Learned Judge had been at the bar, instead of being on the bench, Mr. Muir would have pulled his nose. (Great laughter.) The House then divided, when there appeared—

For his motion	36
Against it	149
Majority	113

At the earnest request of Sir R. PEEL, several gentlemen who had precedence gave way, in order to permit Mr. DUNCOMBE's motion on the subject of the opening of letters in the Post-office, to be brought on. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved for a select committee to inquire into a department of her Majesty's General Post Office, commonly called "The Secret or Inner Office," the duties and employment of the persons engaged therein, and the authority under which the functions of the said office are discharged, with power to the committee to report their opinion to the House, upon the expediency of making alterations in the law under which the present practice of opening letters is carried on. The Honourable Member entered into startling statements as to the mode and extent of the practice, both with respect to foreign and home correspondence, all which, he said, he was prepared to prove if the committee were granted. The letters of the foreign Ministers, he asserted, were examined, and during the disturbances of the year 1842, a commission of three individuals had been sent down to the manufacturing districts, with instructions to examine all suspected correspondence. Nay, the Honourable Member even went the length of saying that the mail bags were frequently sent to the secret office, and that there the letters contained in them were opened wholesale.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM rose immediately, and having acknowledged that since he was last questioned on this subject it had assumed a very serious aspect—that in fact it had become an important question between the people and the Government—stated his determination now to speak out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Though he would have endured the obloquy cast on him, even though it should crush him, rather than injure the public service; and though he had endured much, after the votes and speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Macaulay—all men conversant with official duties—in favour of Mr. Duncombe's former motion for inquiry, he now felt himself relieved from his late reserve, and felt bound to confess that he believed it to be impossible to maintain the power confided to him longer without a full inquiry. Now, therefore, without the slightest sacrifice of duty, either to the Crown or to the country, he could, and he would, indulge his own feelings, as well as his sense of public duty, by becoming a party to a most searching inquiry into the state of the law, and the practice under that law, from the earliest time to the present moment. As he had nothing to conceal, he proposed to go before a committee and state everything he had done down to the present moment. He hoped that his colleagues would also appear before the committee and his predecessors in office, in order that there might be a full and entire investigation. He hoped that the inquiry would also extend to the manner in which this power had been exercised by Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, to whom it was intrusted by the Act as well as to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Sir J. Graham, in accordance with this determination, proposed that the committee should be a secret one, invested with the amplest powers, and that their investigation should commence with the least possible delay. The following gentlemen, five being those who usually vote against the Government, and four who generally support them, to be the committee of nine, viz.:—Lord Sandon, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. T. Baring, and Sir W. Heathcote, of the Ministerial side of the house; Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Strutt, the O'Connor Don, and Mr. Ord of the Opposition. To this committee the right hon. bar., who spoke throughout under deep feelings, said he was willing to submit his character and conduct for the most full and searching inquiry, and he confidently hoped to defeat the attempt that had been made to crush him. He moved his proposition as an amendment to Mr. Duncombe's motion.—Mr. SMITH desired that some gentlemen, learned in the law and accustomed to extract evidence, should be added, one on either side.—Sir G. GREY urged the propriety of delaying the nomination of the secret committee until the names should be canvassed.—Mr. LABOUCHERE approved of the secret committee, and also of the determination to exclude from it all lawyers.—Sir R. PEEL said he rejoiced at the appointment of this committee, "as it would afford a fitting opportunity for obtaining full and proper information on the subject of this most invidious power." The acts done had been done with the cognizance and under the authority of the whole Government, and the whole Government, and not the Home Secretary individually, were responsible for them. Lawyers had been specially excluded from this committee, because it was feared that if they were nominated squabbles about the construction of the statutes might arise, and an unsatisfactory termination of the labours of the committee would be the result. As the inquiry was to be followed up by full disclosures, and as it was intended that the Post-office authorities should undergo examination, a secret committee instead of a select committee was indispensable for the public service.—Lord J. RUSSELL justified his vote for Mr. Duncombe's former motion, on the ground that Sir J. Graham had then denied every information. He did not regret the course which he had taken on the former occasion, or the excitement which prevailed, because the result was that they were to have an inquiry. He, however, agreed that this should be a secret committee, because the purpose they all had in view would be better answered than by an open committee. He also agreed that the names had been properly selected, and, so far as he was concerned, he should be happy to state all he knew, although there were others who could give better evidence than him.—Mr. WAXLEY said this secret committee was a most extraordinary mode of satisfying the curiosity of the public. It was said that when certain characters fell out, honest men came by their own; and as Sir James Graham defended himself on the plea that he was no worse than his predecessors, he was glad that the quarrel between the late and the present Government had brought about the present intended inquiry, which, however, he feared would end in a managed report, vindicating the perpetration of this most odious power.—After some observations from Mr. McGEACHY and Mr. WALLACE, Mr. MACAULAY denied that he had made a mere personal attack on Sir James Graham, who, in refusing all information when first asked for, had drawn a distinction between himself and his predecessors in the Home-office. He should be surprised, indeed, if the committee were to report otherwise than that the law required extensive alteration, as being a power, the advantage of which was not at all commensurate with its evil and insecurity.—Mr. WILLIAMS, as a security to the public, proposed that Mr. Hume and Mr. Duncombe should be added to the committee.—Mr. CURTIS said the public were indebted to Mr. Duncombe and the press for directing attention to this power, which ought not to be possessed by any Government.—Some conversation arose in settling the precise terms of the amendment (the original motion having been withdrawn), but Sir JAMES GRAHAM having assured the house that he wished a full investigation, the following form was agreed to:—"That a committee of secrecy be appointed to inquire into the state of the law with respect to the detaining of letters in the General Post-office, and to the mode in which that power has been exercised, and that the committee should have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report the result of their inquiry to the House."—It having been discovered that Mr. H. Drummond had practised at the bar some twenty years ago, the name of Mr. W. Patten was substituted for his. With this exception the committee, as proposed by Sir J. Graham, was nominated, after an unsuccessful attempt made to add Mr. Duncombe's name, which was rejected by 128 against 52.—Five of this committee are to constitute a quorum.—Mr. MACKINNON submitted a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the clashing opinions of the several reports on prison discipline, and to recommend some uniform and satisfactory system.—After a short discussion, the hon. member withdrew his motion.

Some unopposed bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned, at twelve o'clock, to next day at noon.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock. Some discussion took place on the motion for going into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Registration and Regulation Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hayter; but eventually the house went into committee, and the first clause was agreed to. The second clause led to a considerable discussion, which was terminated by a motion that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—Agreed to.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was postponed until next session. The Customs Duties (Isle of Man) Bill went through committee. The Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY moved that the house should, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the Act 17 and 18 Car. II. c. 7, intitled "An Act for Provision of Ministers in Cities and Corporate Towns, and making the Church of St. Andrew, in the Suburbs of the City of Dublin, presentative for ever," with a view to the repeal of so much thereof as relates to the payment of ministers in corporate towns in Ireland.—Lord ELIOT said that he had, in conjunction with the Attorney-General for Ireland, endeavoured to devise some plan to relieve the rate-payers from this burden, but they had not as yet been able to adopt any specific plan which could be submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances, and as the hon. and learned gentleman proposed no plan of his own, he hoped the house would not assent to the motion, although the law as it now stood did inflict considerable injustice.—While the discussion was proceeding, an attempt was made to count out the house, but it failed, and soon after a division was called for. The gallery was cleared, but it appeared that, after strangers were withdrawn, a rush of Opposition members into the house took place, and the Ministerial benches being very thin, the Ministers allowed the motion to be carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given on Thursday, shortly before four o'clock, by Commission, to the following Bills:—The Sugar Duties Bill, the Vinegar Duties Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, the Gold and Silver Wares Bill, the Fore-stalling Abolition Bill, the Night Poaching Bill, the Assaults (Ireland) Bill, the Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill, the Salisbury and South-Western Branch Railway Bill, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill, the Shoreham and Chichester Railway Bill, the South Devon Railway Bill, the South-Eastern Railway and Folkestone Harbour Bill, the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stornaway Railway Bill, the Sheffield Gas Bill, the Manchester Warehousing Bill, the Manchester Police Bill, the Nottingham Canal Bill, the British Society Incorporation Bill, Liverpool Fire Prevention Bill, and various turnpike,

drainage, estate, naturalisation, and other Bills.—The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Wharcliffe.

After the Commission their lordships resumed the arguments in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others.

Their lordships re-assembled for parliamentary business at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack.

Notices were given by the Earl of Minto and the Marquis of Clanricarde to put questions to Government with regard to the war in Africa.

The Earl of RADNOR then moved for a committee of their lordships upon the subject of opening letters by the Government and the Post-office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions on various subjects, the house passed to the order of the day for the third reading of the Bank Charter Bill.—Mr. WOODHOUSE moved the insertion of a clause with regard to legal tenders, but there being a technical informality, it was subsequently withdrawn.—Another amendment, proposed by Mr. Turner, to clause 9, was also withdrawn.

Sir J. GRAHAM then moved that the house do resolve itself into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Act. A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which Lord J. Russell, Col. Wood, Lord Sandon, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Borthwick, and others joined.—At a late hour Mr. FERRAND moved the adjournment of the debate.—This was opposed by Sir R. PEEL, who said that if the debate was adjourned, the bill must be given up.—Lord J. MANNERS complained of the conduct of the Government in bringing in the bill at so late a period, and then refusing them the opportunity of discussing it.—After a few words from Lord Stanley, Mr. B. Cochrane, and Mr. Borthwick, the house divided on Mr. Ferrand's amendment, when there appeared—

For the adjournment	18
Against it	219
Majority against	201

The house again divided on the main question, and the committee was carried by 199 to 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from the Earl of MINTO, with regard to the affairs of Morocco, the Earl of HADDINGTON said, that her Britannic Majesty's Government had sent to Morocco such forces as they thought the circumstances required, and with regard to every other station, they had such forces ready as were necessary for the protection of British interests.

Lord CAMPBELL then moved the third reading of the Law of Libel Act Amendment Bill. The purpose of the bill is to extend the provisions of the act proposed last session as to private libels and slander, and Government prosecutions for the same offences, by admitting defendants to prove the truth of allegations as a justification.—The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the bill.—Lord BROUGHAM advocated the measure.—After a speech from Lord DENMAN against the bill, most of the Opposition peers left the house, and on the division, the measure was thrown out by 33 against 3.—The house adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock. Some petitions were presented, and a new writ moved for Birmingham to elect a representative in the place of J. Scholefield, Esq., deceased. At five the house went into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and continued so until twelve o'clock, when the other orders of the day were entered upon, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

According to the promise made to our readers, we resume the analysis of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the Lords on the above subject.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the second day's sitting, the 26th of April last, and the first witness examined was Lord Sudley, who was, as we have already stated, a member of the committee.

His lordship stated that, having been one of the Commissioners appointed to select the designs sent in for the new Houses of Parliament, and, having concurred with the other commissioners in giving the preference to Mr. Barry's, he had made it his business to master all the details of the plan, connected with the House of Lords, and the offices belonging to it. But he admitted, in justice to Mr. Barry, that it never was their "idea, expectation, or wish," to restrict him closely to that plan, which they conceived capable of improvement and modification; and while they did not intend that alterations should be made without reference to them for approval, he could not take upon himself to say that those improvements were expected to be submitted to them severally for inspection, for they had been out of office from the time they had made their report.

The noble lord then read some extracts from the testimony given before a Committee of the House of Commons, by himself and the other Commissioners, to show in how far their united opinions of the excellence of Mr. Barry's design as a general one coincided, but that they also thought it susceptible of various improvements in detail.

As a proof that some portions of the original plan were not approved of, and called for alteration, he instanced a pillar, round which the royal carriage was to drive, after entering the tower from the west, before stopping for the Sovereign to alight at the staircase at that side, and thence it was to depart by the southern gateway. Now that arrangement had been considered objectionable, on account of the length of the royal equipage, and he had urged it to Mr. Barry as such. Mr. Barry seemed not to agree in opinion with him; but, however, he found that that part of the plan had been altered in the present building, and he approved of such alteration. But what he thought was, that, considering the great addition made to the area of the original plan, as much had not been made of the increased space as might have been.

It was at this portion of his lordship's evidence that he explained that the observations which he was making had reference to the plan published in this journal. We have already given the question and answer at length; but it will be more explanatory just to recapitulate them briefly as follows:—

Then your objection to what has been done, is not that there has been alteration, but that that alteration, considering the increase of area, has not been sufficiently effected to accomplish the purpose?

Yes. I object to the present plan, because I think it is not nearly so good a plan as the one before you,* and secondly, I object to it, because the Architect has not carried out his own idea in the best possible manner. But, perhaps, I had better now explain the second plan, taken from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and which is now being carried into execution.

The noble lord then proceeded to detail the course proposed for the royal carriage by the present plan. The royal carriage was now to drive through the Victoria Tower, and under the Queen's Robing-room into the royal court. Her Majesty was set down at the left, and ascended a flight of nine steps to the first landing, then ascended three more to the second, and turning to the right, had to mount a second flight of twenty-six steps to the lobby, thence through the Victoria Gallery to the Robing-room, after which, she had to pass through the Victoria Gallery again into the House of Lords. Now, his objection was to every part of the plan except the Tower, which he admitted was much improved. But he particularly reprobated the stairs, as consisting of so many steps unbroken by a landing.

His lordship then entered into a minute detail of his objections to the internal arrangements of the present plan. In the centre of the lobby was a pillar for groining the ceiling, which being exactly opposite the staircase would be in the way of the Peers' approach. What struck him as principally objectionable, was, that everything appeared to be sacrificed to the Victoria Gallery. The Queen's Robing-room was removed from the back of the throne; a continuous roof was now necessary (contrary to the original plan, by which the House of Lords was intended to be higher than the surrounding buildings) from the House of Lords to Little Abington-street; thereby causing an obstruction of light and air; the house could not be lighted, if deemed necessary, at one end; a passage north, east, west, or south, could only be had through the Victoria Gallery, which it would be necessary to keep heated and lighted all the year round. Mr. Barry's conception about this gallery might be very well if the building was intended only for the Fine Arts, but he conceived that they were for other purposes, and, however the Fine Arts might be called in for its embellishment, he did not think that any architectural arrangement should be sacrificed for their display. In his opinion the original plan had been all recast. There had been something like a gallery in the original plan, but the present was too short for one in proportion to its width, and too wide for a hall; in fact it was neither one thing nor another. There were no corridors in the present plan from one end of the house to the other along either side of the gallery, which was in the old plan, and the want of which was a great objection to the new.

Here the noble lord begged to suggest a remedy for the inconvenience which he conceived to exist in the design at present carrying out, and produced a plan, showing by what means he proposed effecting a change. It contemplated reducing the Victoria Gallery to the dimensions of 100 feet by 45; thereby making it a hall instead of a gallery, and making the ascent to the House more gradual by introducing two additional landings.

The noble lord concluded his testimony by expressing his regret that the present investigation should have only taken place at the eleventh hour; but though, if the contemplated changes should take place, it would be necessary to pull down a portion of the masonry already set, the expense of such a thing could hardly be deemed worth any consideration, where they were expending nearly a million of money. It was, however, a great pity, from the advanced state of the works, they were placed in the position, that they should either put up with what they considered a defect in the plan, or pay the cost which its removal might occasion.

Mr. Barry was then called, and on being questioned touching the alterations above adverted to, maintained that none had taken place in the leading features of the original plan, those which had been made being only in the details; and with respect to those he had consulted no one, nor had he any direct authority for them; but they had been effected, upon his own judgment, with a view to the general improvement, beauty, and convenience of the internal arrangements. He contended that although the staircase might have been different from that in the original plan, it was much improved in the present, and he gave examples of staircases of greater length and height, and number of steps, in various celebrated palaces on the Continent, where one flight was continued without any landing. With respect to the Robing-room, as he had been given to understand that inconvenience would arise from the Sovereign proceeding a distance under the weight of heavy robes, there would be no difficulty in getting a Robing-room closer to the Throne.

He is then called upon to produce the original instructions he received for the dimensions of the House of Lords, and the various offices, chambers, and apartments connected with its business; and having accordingly handed in a copy of

* We believe there was a model of the original plan in the Committee Room, to which reference was frequently made.

those instructions, containing a detailed statistical account of all the different apartments and other conveniences required, with the height, length, and width of each arranged in a tabular form, and stated that those were the only instructions he had received, the witness is ordered to withdraw, and the committee adjourned to the following Monday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday evening, during the storm, the lightning struck the clock of St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, and sent the minute hand, which was at ten minutes past six o'clock, back five minutes, when it stopped; the flash passed down the steeple, and crossed the street, where Mr. Cadman, the umbrella manufacturer, who was standing at his door, received a severe shock on the legs, which nearly felled him to the ground. At the same time a shower of sand and small pebbles descended on the houses in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park-square, thus corroborating, in a great degree, the truth of the phenomenon described as having taken place at Liverpool during the previous week.

ESCAPE OF A SOLDIER FROM THE STRONG-ROOM IN THE TOWER.—On Sunday night last, Thomas Hodges, a private in the Scots Fusilier Guards, made his escape from the strong-room attached to the barracks in the Tower. He was under sentence of sixty days' confinement, for disobedience of orders, and is believed to have been in possession of a quantity of valuable jewellery which had been stolen from a gentleman named Studly, at North Brixton, by his servant, who was transported for the offence at the last Old Bailey Sessions. The girl was taken into custody in the Tower, while on a visit to Hodges, who was seen several times, by his comrades, with jewellery and a number of sovereigns, after that occurrence. He was taken into custody and examined at Union-hall, but discharged for want of evidence. Since then he has been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to sixty days' confinement. He contrived to get a suit of private clothes on Saturday, and was seen in possession of a diamond ring, and about twenty sovereigns. He is supposed to have gone to Hereford, and a handsome reward is offered for his apprehension. He is about six feet high, well made, light complexion, and sandy hair and whiskers; aged twenty-six.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a man named Jacob Allwood, the master of the Diver, a ballast steam engine and vessel, lying nearly off Hungerford-market, his wife, and two other females, embarked in a boat at the wharf opposite, for the purpose of going on board, when the boat upset, and the whole party were immersed in the water. The crew of a Thames police-galley saved two of the women, and conveyed them ashore in a deplorable condition, and a police-constable of the F division, named Smith, saved Allwood, but his wife was drowned.

FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.—Late on Wednesday night a fire of somewhat an alarming character broke out in the extensive range of premises known as Stratford House, situate at No. 161, Oxford-street, in the occupancy of Messrs. Taylor and Morel, jewellers and dealers in fancy goods. The flames were first discovered by a man in the mews at the back of the premises, by perceiving flames raging in the second floor. An instant alarm was raised, and in the course of a few minutes a great body of the D division of police were on the spot, as well as the St. Marylebone parish engine. That part of the premises where the fire originated was, with its contents, destroyed, the adjoining apartments much damaged by fire and water, and the ceilings underneath greatly damaged by water. The upper floors are also discoloured by smoke and heat. The precise cause of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is, that it was caused through a cat having crawled under the kitchen fire-place, and her coat becoming ignited, then ran underneath the bedding in the second floor. Fortunately the whole of the valuable property in the lower part of the premises is uninjured, and the business of the firm will not in the least be retarded. The loss is fully covered by insurances in the Sun and Guardian Fire-offices.

LAUNCH OF THE BRAGANZA STEAMER, AND THE KESTREL YACHT!

On Monday last West and East Coves were the focus of unusual gaiety and attraction, occasioned by the sending afloat of two splendid vessels: the Braganza of Southampton, one of the large steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company; and the R. Y. S. yawl, Kestrel, belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron; both of which vessels having been, some months back, hauled up on adjacent slips, for the purpose of undergoing extensive alterations.

The ceremony drew hundreds of pleasure-seeking visitors from Southampton, Ryde, and Portsmouth, and the morning steamers brought over a number of passengers, who, from the fineness of the weather, had resolved on making a holiday. The shores of the Medina, on both sides of the river at "the Ferry," and every spot from whence a sight could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, and the river in the immediate vicinity covered with boats with fashionable, amongst which we observed several belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Our engraving shows "the Launch," sketched from the opposite shore of the Medina, at the period when the Braganza was making her way along the inclined plane, returning to that element where she had previously distinguished herself; introducing also the extensive premises of the Messrs. White, shipbuilders, West Coves; and the adjacent slip, belonging to Mr. Hansen, on which the Kestrel is observed, previous to being launched.

The Braganza has been lengthened 30 feet in midships, and her dimensions are now as follow:—

Length afloat, from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the sternpost	188 5-10 feet
Breadth amidships	24 8-10 "
Depth of hold in midships	18 6 "
Engine-room in length	57 "
Total tonnage (as follows),	855,852-3500 tons.
The hull	794,957
Poop	60,395
Deduct engine-room	855,852-3500
	244,1925
Register tonnage	570,2427-3500

She is now a splendid model, commanded by Captain James Down, her former commander, and we understand is to be employed between London and Constantinople.

Precisely at eleven o'clock this superb steamer was turned off, amid the cheers of thousands, and her gradual and steady progress towards the river was truly majestic. She was fully rigged, and dressed out in a gorgeous attire of flags and signals. On reaching the middle of the stream, the anchor was let go, and she was moored until the following day, when she was taken in tow by the Iberia steamer, and conveyed to Southampton, where she will receive her boilers.

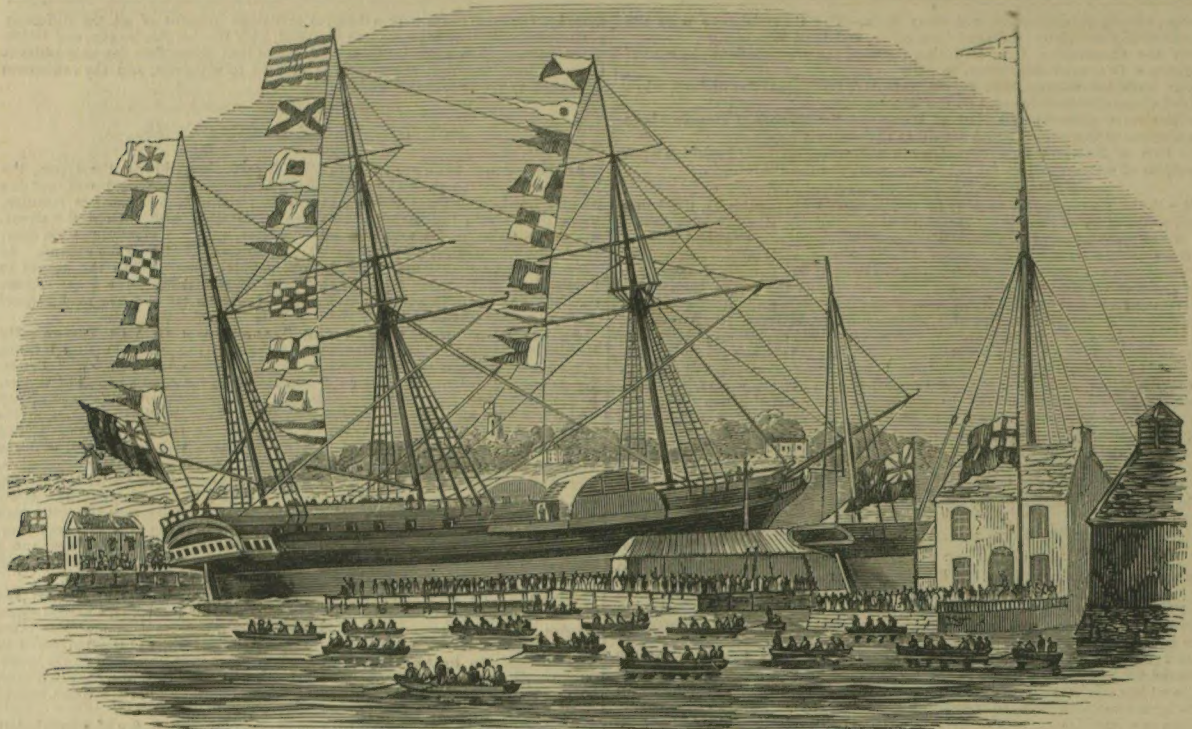
At noon, the Kestrel was launched from the adjacent slip. This vessel was built by Mr. Joseph White, at East Coves. She has undergone some alterations; her stern has been shortened, and a cut-water, with the figure of a kestrel, added, together with a standing bowsprit; and, although on the whole she is a fine vessel, we do not think that the alteration forward has added to her beauty. She now has the appearance of being one of "the olden time."

On Wednesday, at noon, the foundation-stone of the new Steam Frigate Dock, which is being constructed at this port, on the premises of Messrs. White, was laid by the senior of that firm, Mr. Thomas White, in the seventieth year of his age, unaccompanied by the pomp usual on similar occasions. It will be a dry dock, capable of taking in the largest steam-vessel afloat, without the necessity of unshipping the paddle-wheels. Already above two-thirds of the soil (a stiff lias) has been excavated, and the whole dock piled in; and, when viewed from the interior, the excavation resembles the hold of a great floating monster. It is expected the dock will be completed in November next. This additional accommodation in the port will greatly benefit the place, and its contiguity to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Station at Southampton.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, the proprietor drank the following pithy toast:—"May the dock answer the purpose for which it was intended, and may it reward the honest endeavours of many generations;" which was responded to in a bumper, and with the long and loud cheers of the persons present. In a bottle beneath the stone were deposited various coins of the realm, and many little statistics relating to the port, and the causes which gave rise to the work.

THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

In our account of the Grand Commemoration at Oxford, we promised an engraving of this handsome edifice. It has been erected from the bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, the architect, and of Dr. Randolph; the one for the study of modern languages, the other for a picture and statue-gallery; and the funds have been appropriated by the authorities to a structure intended to serve both purposes. The portion allotted to the Taylor Institute, from the designs of Professor Cockerell, is shown in our illustration. The entire building occupies the angle of St. Giles' and Beaumont streets, the east front wing (the Taylor Institute) facing the former. The entire site is about 260 by 100 feet; but about 150 by 70 feet is given up to a raised terrace between the wings, and the centre building is set back to the depth last mentioned. Externally, this middle building has a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, carried up as high as the wings, and rising above the parts on each side of it, which last in height correspond with the order introduced into the wings, and here continued as ante, forming four in the columns on either side of the portico, with as many windows below, and niches above them. The most striking features in the wings are the large arched windows in the second tier; which, besides having a projecting balcony, are recessed, and are carried up quite through the entablature of the Ionic order. The raised court, or terrace between the wings, to which the ascent is by a wide flight



LAUNCH OF "THE BRAGANZA" STEAMER, AT COWES. (See page 3.)

of steps facing the portico, is a pleasing novelty; the cornice and roof of the wings produce a fine effect.

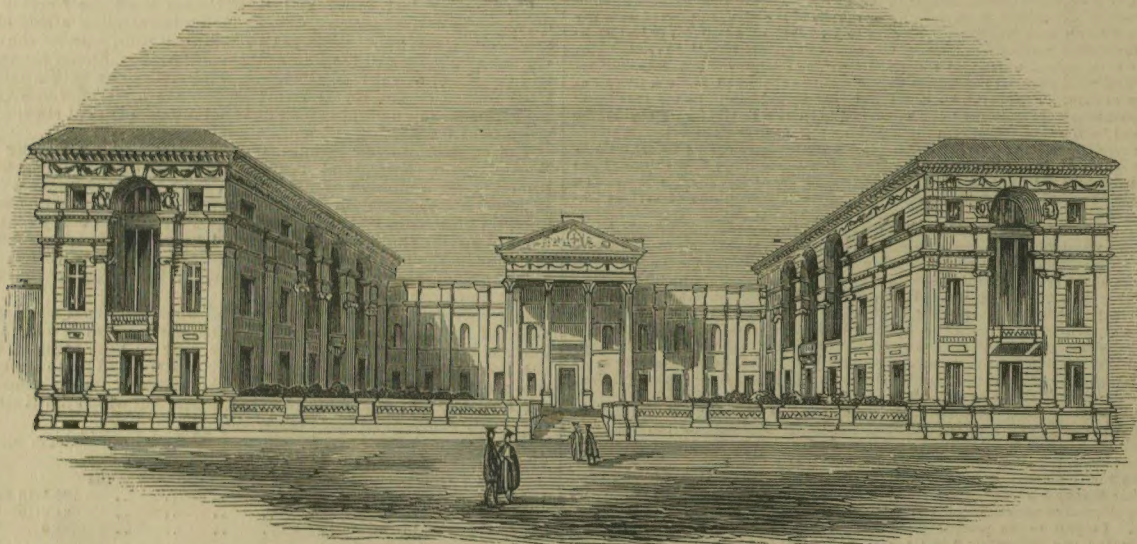
The Taylor building will contain the Curator's residence, six lecture rooms, and a library, forty feet cube.

It is to be hoped that some portion of the entire building will be appropriated as a museum of specimens of sculpture and architectural decoration of the middle ages, which should be arranged chronologically. Oxford may be termed a sort of architectural museum in itself; but nowhere, except at the sister University, could a gallery of the kind suggested be more desirable, inasmuch as it would tend to promote a feeling for the beauties of our ancient architecture among those destined for the church, and likely to have influence in the preservation or restoration of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices.

Meanwhile, considerable interest has been excited at Oxford by the University having in convocation rejected the new statute for the cultivation of modern languages at the Institute, on account of the weak and inefficient scheme for its regulation. The capital is £60,000, and a magnificent foundation like this, will, it is hoped, be not frustrated by injudicious parsimony.

ASYLUM HARBOUR FOR PORTLAND ROADS.

The Harbour of Refuge Commissioners having just completed a careful survey of Weymouth Bay and Portland Roads, and having examined all those who offered themselves and were qualified to afford the necessary information, the Commissioners are fully im-



THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

pressed with the natural advantages presented to their notice for forming a Breakwater in Portland Roads, capable of affording shelter and protection to the shipping and maritime commerce of England, of being a counterpoise to Cherburgh (from which Portland is only distant sixty miles), and St. Malo, and situated about midway between Portsmouth and Plymouth. In their visit to Portland, the commissioners were forcibly struck with the economy that would be attendant on the erection of a Breakwater here—large quantities of stone, already quarried, and now only encumbering the land, and of no value, seeming to invite the undertaking, and the owners would, no doubt, be glad to see it removed. This stone (the roach) being in large pieces of from ten tons and under, is admirably adapted for the construction of a Breakwater; and we congratulate the town and neighbourhood upon the prospect of this great and important national undertaking being carried into effect.

We quote this statement from the *Dorset Chronicle*. It is now more than probable that the Breakwater proposed by the late Mr.

John Harvey, so far back as 1813, will be constructed. The work in its progress would be of vast advantage to the neighbourhood, since it would afford employment for five or six years to many thousands. Mr. Harvey's plan proposes that the Breakwater extend from the north-east point of the Isle of Portland, to a distance of about two miles and a quarter, which would secure a safe anchorage, and form a roadstead of four square miles in extent, situated only twenty-one leagues north of Cherburgh; and would prove the most complete shelter, during all winds, in the British Channel.

The excellent anchorage in Portland Roads, consisting for the most part of strong blue clay, with scarcely any tide, is too well known and appreciated by mariners, to require any comment; a fleet of sixty sail of the line would be in perfect safety during every vicissitude of winds and weather, and be enabled to go to and from sea at discretion. There are numerous springs of excellent water contiguous to the proposed Breakwater, sufficient for the use of the whole British Navy, if required.

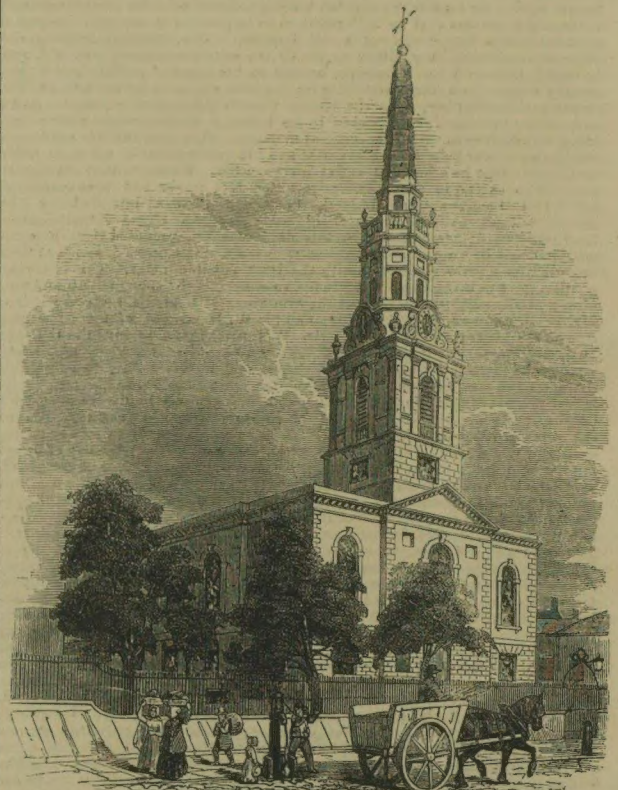
By extending the Breakwater 2½ miles, it would completely shelter Weymouth Pier, Harbour, and Bathing-place, when it blows hard from the south-east. The point of termination will then be on the remains of the wreck of the *Abergavenny*; and it is important that a vessel may, from that point, clear Portland with the wind at south-east, without making a tack; a position to be more readily gained by vessels working up to it under the lee or shelter of the Breakwater.

The stone for this great work may be obtained gratis, and there are in one mile of quarries no less than 20,000,000 tons of stone already prepared: this being the upper, or cap stone, which must necessarily be removed in order to obtain the finer stone suitable for building. The quarries are upwards of 300 feet above the sea level, so that by railways, or inclined planes, the stone might be conveyed to the water side without either engines or horses. The expense of the proposed Breakwater is estimated at £600,000.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVI.

ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Many a reader may start at the adjunct of "in the fields," to the dedicatory name of this metropolitan church; and the surprise is natural enough when we recollect that the structure is situated on the south side of the High-street, St. Giles's, probably one of the narrowest roadways in this overgrown city. For the information of such persons, however, it may be as well to premise that the name of the church receives its addition from the circumstance of being formerly *in the fields*, and to distinguish it from the Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. This parish was anciently a village of the same name, and its church is supposed to owe its origin to the chapel which belonged to the hospital founded about 1117, by Queen Matilda, consort of Henry I., for the reception of leprosy persons belonging to the City of London and the county of Middlesex. In 1354, Edward III. granted this hospital to the Master and Brethren of the order of Burton, St. Lazar, of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, for certain considerations for which it became a cell to that order, till the general dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. who, in 1545, granted it to Lord Dudley. Soon after this period, the chapel or church was made parochial; and on the 20th of April, 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted rector.



CHURCH OF ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

The ancient church being very small, and much dilapidated, was taken down in 1623, and a church of brick was erected in its stead. This also became in its turn too small and inconvenient, when the inhabitants applied for an Act of Parliament to enable them to rebuild it; accordingly, the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present very handsome edifice was erected and completed in 1733; this being the third church built upon the site.

Mr. Elmes, in his diligently compiled "Topographical Dictionary of London," attributes the design to Gibbs; but the following statement is more circumstantial:—"It is curious that this edifice, which has given to Flitcroft his reputation, should be attributed, in the Report of the Church Commissioners to the House of Commons, to Hawksmoor, who, they say, expended £8605 7s. 2d. upon it; but there is no doubt but Walpole, and the View, published in 1753, are correct in ascribing it to Flitcroft, who was, probably, employed by Gibbs, and not by the Commissioners."—"Knight's 'London'."

The church is built of Portland-stone, as are also the tower, and the tall and graceful spire, which are 160 feet high to the vane. The interior is 75 feet in length, exclusive of the recess for the altar, and 60 feet in width: it has a wagon-headed ceiling, and is divided into nave and aisles by fluted stone Ionic columns, which assist the main walls in carrying the roof. The effect of the entire composition is more than usually chaste and beautiful.

A new entrance-gateway, of considerable beauty, has, within these 40 years, been erected from the designs of William Leverton, Esq., in which is introduced an ancient piece of sculpture, of more curiosity than beauty, representing the last judgment. This work was taken from "The Resurrection Gate" of the old church, which had also many rich monuments, one of which, to Sir Roger L'Estrange, the well-known loyalist and writer, still remains. Andrew Marvel was also buried here, "A man in whose reputation the glory of the patriot has eclipsed the fine powers of the poet." St. Giles's also preserves the ashes of Chapman, the translator of Homer; and Flaxman, the truly great sculptor, was buried here on December 15, 1826; his body accompanied to the grave by the President and Council of the Royal Academy. For once, an inscription speaks simple truth; we read here, "John Flaxman, R.A., P.S., whose mortal life was a constant preparation for a blessed immortality: his angelic spirit returned to the Divine Giver on the 7th of December, 1826, in the 72nd year of his age."

There is a peculiarly interesting circumstance connected with his death, told by Allan Cunningham, in his "Lives of the British Sculptors," (Page 359), which we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing. He says "the winter had set in, and, as he was never a very early mover, a stranger found him rising one morning when he called about nine o'clock. 'Sir,' said the visitant, presenting a book as he spoke, 'this work was sent to me by the author, an Italian artist, to present to you, and at the same time to apologise for its extraordinary dedication. In truth, sir, it was so generally believed throughout Italy that you were dead, that my friend determined to show the world how much he esteemed your genius, and having this book ready for publication, he has inscribed it 'Al Ombrà di Flaxman.' No sooner was the book published than the story of your death was contradicted, and the author, affected by his mistake, which, nevertheless, he rejoices at, begs you will receive his work and his apology.' Flaxman smiled, and accepted the volume with unaffected modesty, and mentioned the circumstance, as curious, to his own family and some of his friends." This occurred on Saturday the 2nd of December, when he was well and cheerful; the next day he was taken suddenly ill with cold, and on the 7th was dead.

We perceive, with great satisfaction, that a subscription is in progress for a statue of Flaxman, but we are not aware of its destination.

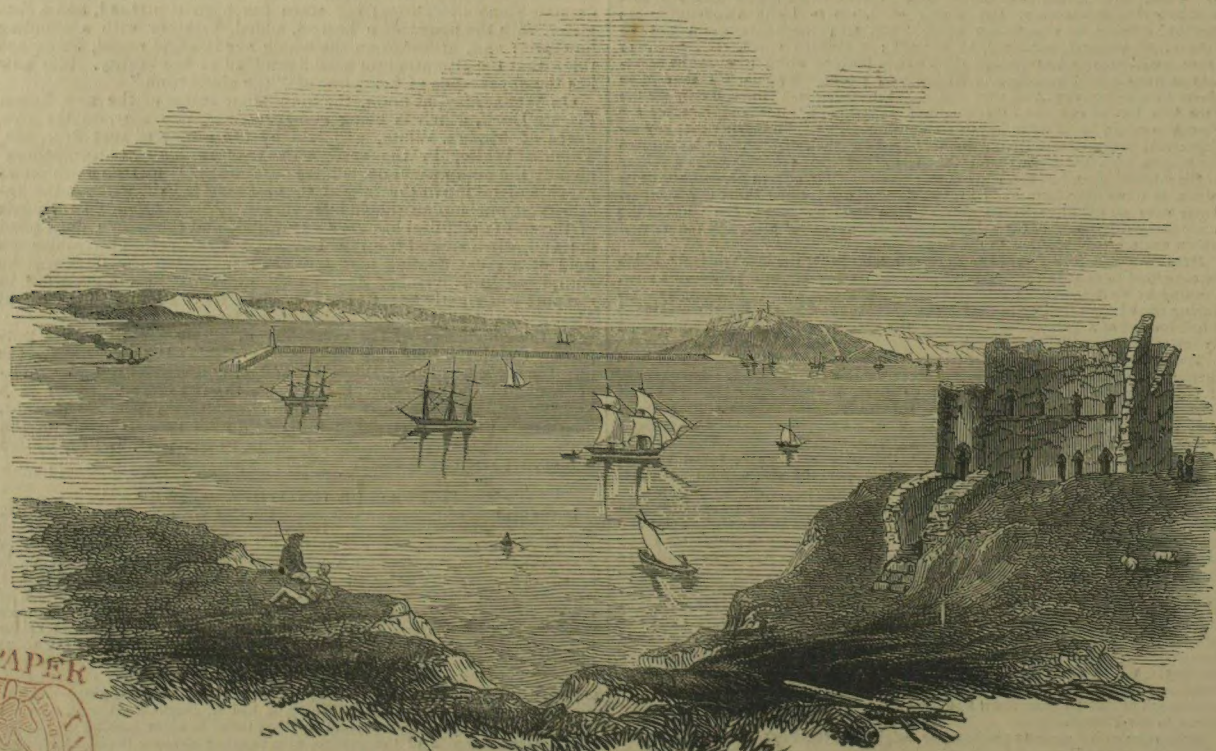
In the churchyard, too, is the tomb of the Penderells, who aided in the escape of Charles II.; and, a few years since, was revived the custom of decorating this tomb on Restoration Day (May 29), with branches of oak, in commemoration of Penderell's loyalty and attachment to the "unkingship."

In the tower is a clock, the dials of which are illuminated at night with gas; this being, if we remember rightly, the first improvement of the kind introduced into the metropolis.

The church is a rectory, in the County and Archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. E. Tyler, who was instituted in 1826. He is the author of a recondite treatise on Oaths, and a life of Henry V., blending the research of the antiquary with the accomplishment of the scholar.

Although the church is very spacious, it is altogether inadequate to the spiritual wants of the parish; and the excellent Rector has been very instrumental in raising funds for the erection of another church, the first stone of which was laid a few weeks since. Of the superstructure, cleverly designed by Ferrey, we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving.

It was in front of the site of St. Giles's Church that Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was so savagely burnt during the reign of Henry V., his early friend. The phrase, "St. Giles's Bowl," will remind many of the custom that formerly prevailed here of giving every malefactor on his way to Tyburn a bowl of ale, as his last worldly draught. Thus is the site associated with the fierceness and coarse spirit of bygone ages; and probably the most grateful relics are the trees in the churchyard, which carry the mind's eye back to "the fields." The illuminated clock and the wood pavement of the roadway, are unquestionably of our own time.



THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT PORTLAND.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXII., XXIII.

LORD DENMAN, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The name of Denman is one of the greatest of those that figure in the political and legal history of the present and past age. He was early on the stage of public life; he has continued on it long, and he has won the honour and respect of all parties throughout his career. In him the learning of the lawyer has not deadened freedom and independence of thought in the man; nor has the exalted station he has attained caused him to forget or hold in light esteem the rights and privileges of the people. This he has proved on many occasions, in his decisions from the judgment seat, which was never, we believe, filled by a man in whose uprightness and integrity there was a more



LORD DENMAN.

universal and absolute confidence. But his exertions are not confined to the bench.

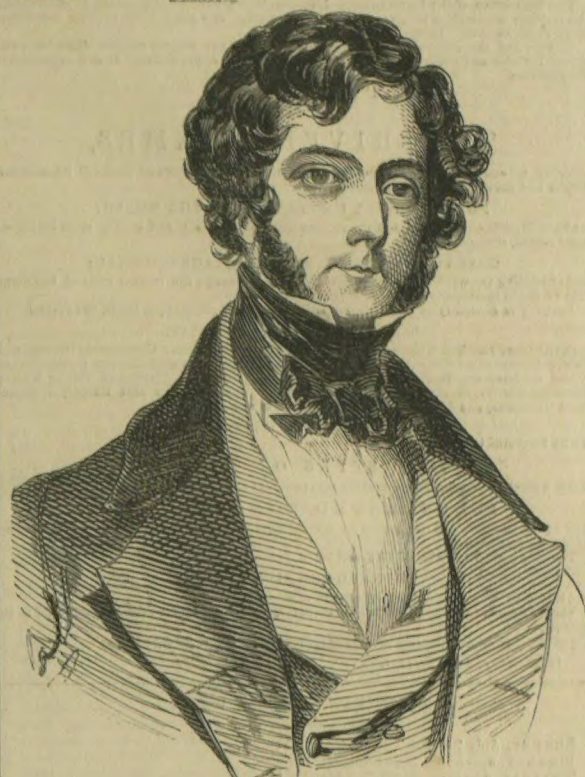
In his place in Parliament he is not an unfrequent speaker, and it is on account of the part he has taken in the debate in the Lords on the management of the Post-Office that we give him as one of our Parliamentary Portraits. His speech on that occasion was a severe denunciation of the system; and the censure he threw on Sir J. Graham, though couched in temperate language, was nevertheless strong.

Lord Denman is now sixty-five years of age; he seems to have borne with less injurious effect than might be expected the wasting toil of his laborious office. He was created a peer in 1834, having previously sat in the House of Commons as Sir Thomas and Mr. Denman. He was, with Lord Brougham, the advocate of the unfortunate Queen of George IV.; he filled the office of Solicitor-General to her Majesty. His exertions for his client were so well remembered, that, it is believed, they excluded him from the Bench during the life of George IV., but, on the accession of the Whigs to power, under William IV., he was made Attorney-General, and then Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. T. Duncombe is well known as the Parliamentary advocate of popular rights and personal grievances. In bringing forward both of them, he has on many occasions met with more success than could have been anticipated for one who holds extreme political opinions, and who is not attached very closely to any one section of the house as a party man. He owes his success partly to personal qualities, such as earnestness and boldness of speech, but more to the ability with which he chooses his ground of attack, never bringing forward a case that is either untenable or badly supported by evidence, and more than all, perhaps, by the great knowledge he has of the forms of Parliament, and the skill and tact with which he uses it. He is almost the only member of whom it can be said that he has beaten Sir R. Peel on points of precedent and parliamentary practice. In the first session of the Peel Ministry, when its power was yet unshaken by internal divisions, he defeated it on a motion with respect to the right of petition on the Income-tax Bill. But his efforts have been rather exceeded by his late exertions in bringing forward the affair of the opening of letters by the Secretary of State. In this matter it must be admitted that he got hold of a famous grievance, one in which he enlisted on his side a great amount of public feeling, not by any means confined or limited by party or partisan spirit. He has carried the question through with his usual ability. From briefly refusing all explanation and inquiry, the Government have been brought to furnish something like the first, and to grant the latter by the means of a committee; it is a secret one, indeed, but it is still a concession. Mr. Duncombe has great personal advantages; his features are handsome, his voice good, his bearing bold, manly and unaffected, and (what is not altogether without its effect) his style of dress is unexceptionable. The frank *bonhomie* of his manner when addressing the House, combined with the power of giving hard hits, of the effect of which there is no mistake, make the honourable member for Finsbury a favourite on his side of the House, while he is not disliked by the other. Having before given a sketch of the honourable member—(See the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for July 30, 1843)—we do not think it necessary to add more than the following details:—Thomas Slingsby Duncombe is the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copegrove, near Boroughbridge. His father is brother of the first Lord Feversham. He sat for the borough of Hertford for several Parliaments previous to 1832, in which year he was unseated by Lords Mahon and Ingestre, under the influence of the Marquis of Salisbury. Their election was afterwards declared void. He has represented the Metropolitan borough of Finsbury since 1834: at the present moment he may be called the most popular of the Metropolitan members.



T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE—THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.

Waagen, the acute German critic, said of Buckingham Palace, "it looks as if some wicked magician had suddenly transformed some capricious stage scenery into solid reality." Thus far of the exterior. Mrs. Jameson, speaking of the interior, says: "George the Fourth had a predilection for low ceilings, so all the future inhabitants of the Pimlico Palace must endure suffocation; and, as his Majesty did not live on good terms with his wife, no accommodation was prepared for a future Queen of England."

The superb saloon represented in our engraving, will, we think, gainsay the last quoted opinion. It shows "the Yellow Drawing-room," the most superb of the entire range of rooms that occupy the western or garden front of the first story, and the northernmost in the suite. Its height is 32 feet, and its form nearly square: it has a

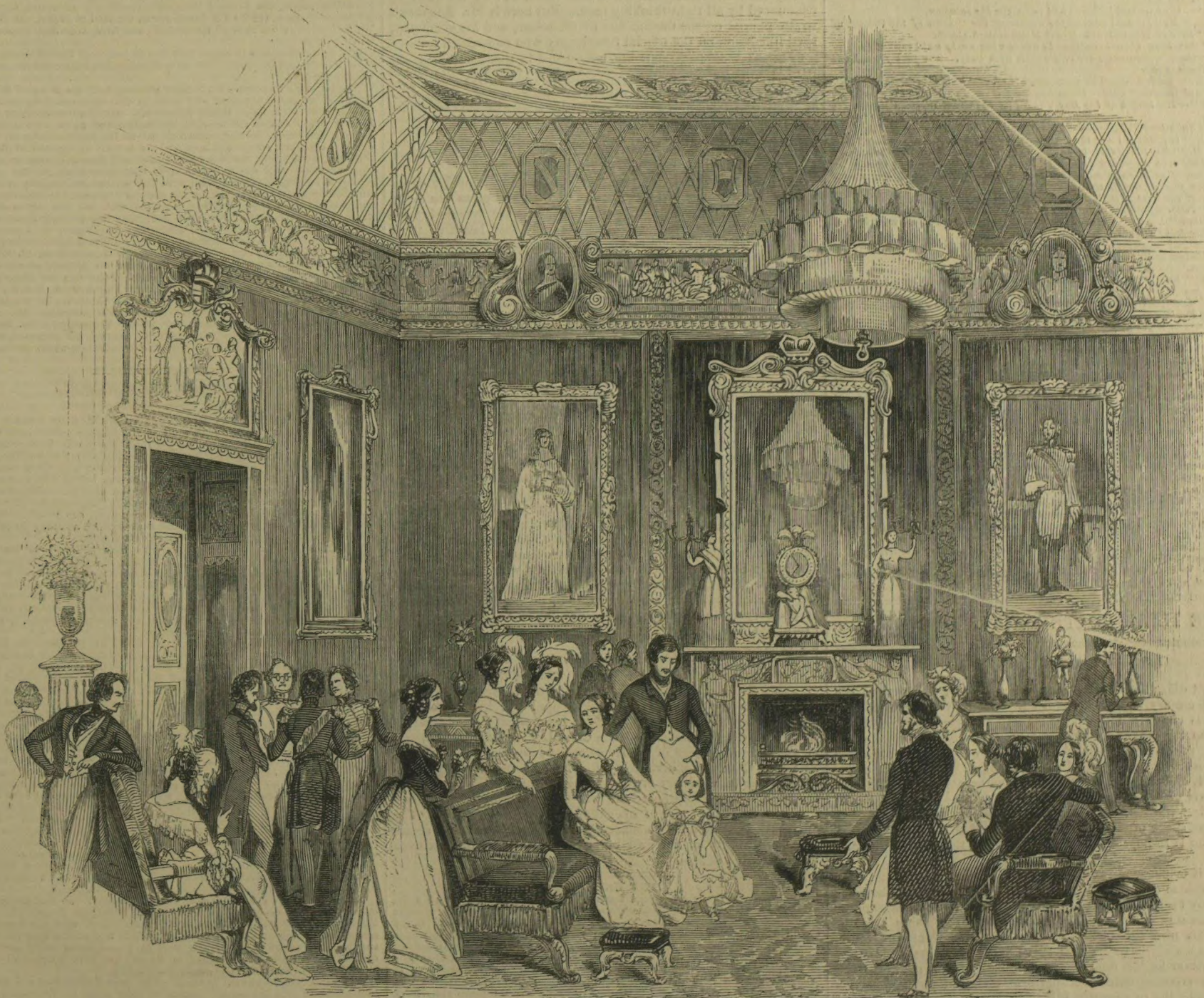
lofty cove, richly gilt, and ornamented with heraldic shields. In the frieze is a series of sculpture, in relief, by Pitts, descriptive of the origin and progress of Pleasure, namely, Love Awakening the Soul to Pleasure—the Soul in the Bower of Fancy—the Pleasure of Decoration—the Invention of Music—the Pleasure of Music—the Dance—the Masquerade—the Drama—the contest for the Palm—the Palm resigned—the Struggle for the Laurel—the Laurel obtained. There is so much classic beauty in these designs, that we regret to see the continuation broken by the introduction of medallion portraits, even though they be of royal and illustrious personages.

But the main beauty of the apartment lies in the harmony of colour adopted for its draperies, &c.; namely, a series of shades of yellow, ranging almost from brown to green. Thus, the walls are hung with figured yellow silk, and the window draperies are of similar costly material; as are the sofas, chairs, seats, &c. The effect is truly ele-

gant; and we remember the like success in the principal drawing-room of the Reform Club House in Pall-Mall.

The floor of the Yellow Drawing-room in the Palace is bordered with satin and holly wood, inlaid with devices of rose and tulip wood, which ingenuity it were pity to hide even with the choicest productions of the loom.

Upon the walls are portraits of royal personages; and at each end, and above the chimney-piece, are placed superb mirrors. The chimney-piece is of exquisitely white marble, sculptured by Westmacott. The furniture of the room is truly sumptuous; and the assemblage of vases filled with flowers, clocks, bronzes, inlaid tables, cabinets, &c., in exquisite taste. To quote a contemporary, "All that luxury can desire, or skill and wealth accomplish, to make this apartment magnificent, in the ordinary modes of obtaining magnificence, is to be found here in an extraordinary degree."



THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

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COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

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FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

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And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, July 7.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 8.—Adam Smith died, 1790.

TUESDAY, 9.—Mrs. Radcliffe born, 1764.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—Calvin born, 1509.

THURSDAY, 11.—Lalande born, 1732.

FRIDAY, 12.—Julius Cæsar born, B.C. 100.

SATURDAY, 13.—Fenton died, 1730.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 13.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
7 39	8 3	8 31	9 6	9 38	10 10	10 45	11 21	11 54	0 0	0 22	0 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "H. F." Hitchin.—The number stated includes all the parishes.
- "J. L. G."—A new edition of the Pharmacopœia has appeared lately. The neighbourhood in question is comparatively healthy. If the analysis be sent we will decide.
- "A Regular Subscriber." Drogheda.—The article shall appear when the subject is again brought before Parliament.
- "W. J." Watling-street.—The height of the York Column, to the top of the capital, is 109 feet.
- "Sphinx."—We have not hitherto had room for the solution.
- "H. T. B." Bath, should address the author of the "Lives of the Princes of Wales," care of Mr. Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.
- "B. O." Brighton, should continue to address the party until replied to.
- "A Subscriber."—Drawings are chargeable with duty. The fare from London to Paris is £2.
- "E. W. M." Guildford.—The maze consists of yew hedges.
- "A Constant Reader." City.—Palm Sunday fell on March 19, in the year 1837.
- "C. S. M."—The length of the Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railway is 1½ miles.
- "An Auld Subaltern." shall not be forgotten when occasion presents itself.
- "W. H. R." is thanked; but the article on the Regatta arrived too late.
- "Mr. C. M." Burt-n-street, is thanked for the suggestion, but the subject has already been engraved in our journal. We shall be happy to aid the completion of so noble a memorial as the Scott Monument by any means within the plan of our journal.
- "A Lover of the Fine Arts." Andover.—We will see.
- "T. K." Tonbridge.—We cannot print the complimentary trifle.
- "An Oxeonian." Louth.—The drawings of the Oxford Illustrations were by Mr. N. Whitlock, of Oxford.
- "Alpha."—The judge referred to as having once waved the standard at the Elton Monument is Mr. Justice Patteson.
- "Roy Jones."—The sketches will suit.
- "Little O." Banbridge.—Any Postmaster is justified in opening a newspaper sent by post.
- "F. O." Liverpool.—Farming for Ladies, or Moubay on Breeding and Rearing Poultry.
- "Libra."—The History of Wood-Engraving can only be had in our journal.
- "J. G." Woolwich.—We have not room.
- "Quaro."—Vol. I., in Numbers, may be had, post free, price 17s. 6d.
- "R. D." Settle, should apply at the nearest Stamp-office.
- "X. Y. Z."—The History of Wood-Engraving is completed in the Supplement, published with the present number.
- "C. E." complains that the post marks used in provincial towns are not plainly stamped.
- "A. M."—The Irish Bargain will not suit.
- "W. B." Ross.—The Great Print is progressing, and every exertion will be made for its speedy completion.
- "S. D." Burnham, will be entitled to the Print.
- "A Subscriber." Cork.—Sliced cucumber or "Beetle Wafers" will destroy cockroaches.
- "W. C." must give six months' notice.
- "J. H. S." Huntingdon, should first receive notice.
- "W. C." and "J. T." Wareham, will be entitled to the Print.
- "An Inquirer." Luttreth.—Descriptive Geography, published by the Christian Knowledge Society.
- "A. E." Merthyr.—Transportation for life does not dissolve a marriage.
- "Onesimus."—Yes.
- "Orlando."—A portrait of the Winner of the Derby, as decided on the recent trial, will appear in our next.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

THE Post-office business has raised a greater storm than the Home Secretary at all anticipated. The first surprise of the public has changed to a deeper feeling, and from one end of the country to the other so unanimous have all parties been in denouncing the practice, that even Sir James Graham has, to some extent, yielded to the force of public opinion. The narrow majority of 44, and the part taken by the members of the late Government, have also told on the Ministry; and the explanation that was at first refused, and that somewhat cavalierly, is conceded now in the shape of a Secret Committee of the House of Commons, that is to inquire both into the law of the matter, and the practice.

There is evidently a good deal at stake on the question. Sir James Graham confesses that he cannot stand up under the load of obloquy that now rests upon him; he must remove some of it, or he must sink under it; and that he may throw some share of it from his own shoulders to those of his predecessors, of all parties, is his object in granting the inquiry. He says, or implies, that whatever he has done has been done by others; he uses the old and everlasting defence of political men and political parties in England—the *tu quoque*. It is an effective defence as far as the

recriminating parties are concerned, but it is no answer to the complaints of the third and greater party that stands between the two, and suffers occasionally from both. The people are just as averse to having their letters opened by a Lord J. Russell or a Marquis of Normanby as by a Sir J. Graham. Politics ought to be kept out of consideration with respect to an act that is a violation of the principles of common morality, which is a breach of the law of the land and a suspension of the Constitution of the kingdom, by the command of power under the shield of official impunity. Sir J. Graham seems to think that the conduct of the Opposition has fixed a sort of personal stigma upon him in the affair. It cannot be denied that the Whigs have small cause for forbearance when their old associate, changed into their bitterest opponent, lays himself open to attack. But we do not believe that Lord J. Russell would have ventured to denounce in another the very identical practices he had, in the same office, authorised himself. Dwelling in a glass-house he would scarcely have been so imprudent as to throw stones, knowing pretty well that he must bring his own fabric about his ears. We may take it for granted that former Home Secretaries have ordered the detention and opening of letters; but we may take it for granted also, that it was done for the advantage of our own State, not at the mere instigation of Foreign Powers. Had explanation been asked of them, it would, moreover, have been given, at least as to the principle on which they proceeded, as in the case of the celebrated Sir R. Walpole, when questioned on the same subject. The great mistake of Sir J. Graham was so obstinately refusing any information at first, only to be driven afterwards into conceding much more than was asked. He refused to give the slightest explanation of the principle he had adopted; Parliament murmurs, the press expose, and the people become indignant, and on the third discussion Government is compelled to concede an inquiry not only into the facts of the case, but the law, which it is not improbable will undergo considerable modification.

On this occasion, as on the former discussions, the weight of argument and the tendency of the debate are directly against the Home Secretary and the Post-office. The bulk of the Ministerial party have thought it quite an official question, to be fought out between the holders of office and Mr. Duncombe. Most of them gave their votes to the Government, but did not feel called on to give their advocacy; that is, not in the political bond. To give their votes is their duty, but to speak is more a matter of feeling and conviction; the votes were given, though not without many exceptions, but the advocacy was withheld, except by Lord Brougham among the Peers, and his double, or shadow, Mr. Roebuck, in the Commons. The manner in which the latter gentleman defended the Government was rather curious. He always does things in a two-handed manner; if he interpose between two contending parties, it is generally to say something bitter of both; neither of them is quite in the right, nor wholly in the wrong. Thus nothing can be stronger than his condemnation of the practice which all parties denounce:—

He was sure that when the people of England understood what was the nature of the power exercised under the Post-office Act, and likewise when the proceedings which had taken place at the Post-office were laid bare, that moment was his destruction sealed. Such a power was not necessary toward the safety of the country, or even, he would say, of the world. It was only used to gratify base and malignant passions, or to serve the most disingenuous purposes, nor could it be of any use whatever to a Government resting on the affections of the people.

Now to ordinary minds it would seem that a power "not necessary to the safety of the country," and which was "only used to gratify base and malignant passions," could not be too strongly denounced by all right thinking men. But here is Mr. Roebuck's wrath poured on the denouncers of the abuse, and his sympathy, shed like balm, on the official functionary who committed it:—

He begged to assure the right hon. baronet that he sympathised most sincerely in the feelings which he had expressed as to the manner in which he had been dealt with in this matter. Public indignation had been called down upon a public officer, whose only offence was that of following exactly in the footsteps of his predecessors in office; and that sense of indignation had been created out of doors by all the vile arts of the daily press, which he did not hesitate to designate as the foul instrument by which all manner of villainies had been poured upon the right hon. baronet's head. He would not honour one more than another of these detestable and despicable channels of private information by naming it.

We learn through these same "detestable and despicable channels"—it being among the "vile arts of the daily press" to make known such matters—that these remarks were received with "loud laughter;" so we should imagine; and that laughter must have been caused by some feeling not far removed from contempt. In the affairs of life there is no separating the act from him who does it; the doer must be responsible for the deed. We have it on the best and highest of all authorities that offences must needs come; but it is added, also, "Woe unto them by whom they come." By this mode of dividing the system from the men who carry it out, the most atrocious crimes against society might be justified, if any one in office were only allowed to plead the practices of his predecessors as a defence of his own. Men have not allowed the judicial cruelties of former ages to grow into precedents, neither will they allow official espionage in the present to become one. It is the duty of every age to improve on the past, and leave society better than they found it, or, at all events, not to leave it worse; and in this matter we seemed retrograding. But the discussions, the vote, the granting of the committee, have, we hope, given the system a check.

We regret to see, by a letter in the *Times*, that much wanton damage has been done to the statues and columns of the ruins in Windsor-park; some have been thrown down and others mutilated. It is such conduct as this that compels the exclusion of the public from many places to which they would otherwise be freely admitted. It is lamentable, too, that a very few individuals are sufficient, by their misconduct, to bring a reproach on all: they are exceptions to the general rule, but unfortunately these exceptions oblige precautions to be taken that look a mistrust of all.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue has been made up till yesterday, and presents a favourable aspect. In the important department of Excise, there is an increase on the quarter of about £80,000, and on the year of nearly £400,000. In the Customs there is an increase of £200,000; the Stamps and Tax department is nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year. There is a small increase in the Post-office returns; but there is a slight deficiency on the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, under the head of Miscellaneous Taxes, in consequence of the remittances of silver from China coming into the account of last year, and the remittances recently received in this country not coming into the revenue account until next quarter.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, escorted by a party of Lancers, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were in the next carriage.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince took an airing in an open pony phaeton.

MONDAY.—In the morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on the lawn in front of Claremont, and also promenade in the gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, afterwards rode out on horseback. The Prince returned to Claremont at two o'clock. In the afternoon the Marchioness of Douro left Claremont for a drive in an open carriage. The Royal Family were taken their accustomed daily airings in Claremont Park. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived at Buckingham Palace, at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were in the next carriage; and the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), Colonel Arbuthnot (Equerry in Waiting), and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (Equerry to Prince Albert), occupied another carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the Rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Henry Gally Knight, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, Mr. George Vivian, Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord Mahon, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Prince arrived at Gwydyr House shortly before three o'clock. The meeting broke up at six o'clock. The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; the Earl of Morton and Captain the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Captain Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Buckley has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Colonel Bouvier has relieved Major-General Sir Edward Bowater as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert did Sir George Hayter the honour to inspect his picture in progress, representing the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Liverpool, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Beverley, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Baroness Ashlefield, Sir Martin Archer Shee, and Baron Kneesebeck. The band of the Grenadier Guards attended at the Palace during dinner, and performed several pieces. The band was conducted by Mr. Cresson. Her Majesty afterwards gave a concert, which was performed in the grand saloon. The picture gallery, green drawing-room, and other state apartments were opened for the reception of the visitors.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting, and visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens for the purpose of inspecting the Pictorial Model of London in the Olden Time, with which his Royal Highness was pleased to express himself very much gratified. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Granby, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord Forester, and General the Hon. Sir William Lumley.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness will return to this country on Monday next, on the morning of which day she will embark at Ostend on board the Princess Alice, Dover mail packet, Master Commander L. Smithett, who is ordered to Ostend on the 7th to be in readiness. The Princess Alice will land her Royal Highness at Woolwich.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide is expected to return to this country, from visiting her illustrious relatives at Meiningen and Weimar, about the 20th of the ensuing month. It is a gratification to be enabled to state that the last letters from Germany assert the complete health of her Majesty.

Married, on Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Lord Writchesley Russell, Lord Alexander George Russell, youngest son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Anne Emily, youngest daughter of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart., of Westover, Isle of Wight, in the presence of a numerous circle of relatives and friends. After the ceremony, the happy couple proceeded to Woburn Abbey, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharfedale, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Lord Granville Somerset. The Council sat an hour.

It is now definitively arranged that her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the royal infants, and the court, will leave Buckingham Palace for the season, on Wednesday next.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Sunday evening last, the King of Saxony, attended by the Baron Gersdorff and suite, in two open travelling carriages and four, arrived at the Royal Hotel, Weymouth. On Monday morning early, his Majesty took a walk on the beautiful esplanade; and again, after breakfast, his Majesty, previous to leaving, walked as far as the marine villas on Greenhill, when his carriages, which had been ordered to wait at the end of Brunswick-buildings, being ready, his Majesty and suite took their departure on his western tour, intending, as it was understood, to visit Lyme Regis, for the purpose of geological investigation, to which interesting science his Majesty is said to be much devoted; and a finer field for the exercise of a scientific taste does not present itself in the United Kingdom than the cliffs and lias surrounding Lyme Regis. On Tuesday the King arrived at Elliot's Royal Hotel, Devonport, from Torquay. Quite unexpectedly, on Wednesday, his Majesty, in a private dress, with one or two attendants, came into the dockyard in Admiral Sir David Milne's carriage. The gallant Port Admiral, and Major General Hon. H. Murray and Captain Murray, his son and aide-de-camp, met his Majesty at the establishment, and proceeded with him round the yard. After this the King proceeded to the residence of the Admiral Superintendent, Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., where he cordially returned thanks for the kind attention shown to his Majesty by the officers of the departments of the dockyard—Captain Burgman; Mr. Lumsdale, the Master Attendant; Mr. Edey, the Master Shipwright; Mr. Jessop, the Storekeeper, &c. His Majesty and suite, on leaving the dockyard, went, with the Port Admiral, Sir D. Milne, to his official residence, where the royal party lunched.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEPUTATION OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Monday a deputation of directors from most of the railways waited upon Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of laying before the right honourable baronet their views on the subject of the ministerial measure respecting the railways of the kingdom. The right honourable baronet received the deputation with great courtesy, and listened with attention to their case, which was laid before him at considerable length. A long conference ensued, in which the directors enlarged on the objectionable character of the whole measure, both in its principle and details, and concluded by expressing a hope that, at the present late period of the session, the bill would be postponed. Sir Robert Peel declined acceding to the request of the deputation for a postponement until next session.

TAX NEW SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—We have authority to state that a British Consul has been appointed for Manila, and that he will proceed to his destination by the July mail; and also that arrangements have been made, which will take effect immediately after the arrival of that mail in the East, under which there will be, in the three ports of Java to which foreign vessels have access—namely, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—persons duly authorised to certify the origin of Java sugar in the manner required by the Sugar Duties Bill now before the House of Lords.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—On Monday, at one o'clock, the sale of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's library commenced in the auction-rooms of Messrs. Evans and Sons, 93, Pall-mall. The attendance was very limited, and the prices the books fetched were remarkably low. Before the sale commenced a rather strange scene took place between Mr. Evans, sen., and the well-known Captain Ackley, who, it appeared, caused to be inserted in one of the Sunday papers an advertisement to the effect that the sale would not take place, as some of the books were the property of the public, and had been stolen from the palace. On Mr. Evans coming into the auction-room he asked the Captain if he was the author of the advertisement. The latter did not answer. Mr. Evans commenced the business by stating the title of the first lot; upon which, Captain Ackley rose and handed him a paper, saying, "That is my protest, sir. I protest against the sale proceeding."—Mr. Evans: Don't interrupt the business, sir.—Captain Ackley: I have only done my duty, sir, in protesting.—Mr. Evans: You are a madman; and if you don't behave yourself I shall send for a constable.—Several voices cried "Turn him out."—The Captain (addressing the persons present): Mind, I caution you; any persons purchasing these books render themselves liable to an action (laughter, during which the Captain retired). The number of lots disposed of during the day was 197; the majority consisting of Bibles and portions of Scripture in Hebrew; and the proceeds of the day amounted to £270 8s. It was stated that the Hebrew books disposed of were to be sent to Jerusalem.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly court of this corporation was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, the Governor in the chair. Mr. Jones, secretary and solicitor to the corporation, read the report of the committee for the past six months, from which it appeared that the domestic and financial affairs of the asylum were in a prosperous state, and that the inmates of the 101 houses attached to the asylum were enjoying all the comforts that age or infirmity in adversity could desire.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The annual dinner of the friends and subscribers to this benevolent institution took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the White Conduit House Tavern. About 1200 persons sat down at

table. Mr. Wigram (of the firm of Reid and Co.) was in the chair. The chairman, in a brief and eloquent address, adverted to the great good that had been done by the establishment of the school, and impressed upon the company that they were bound, both by interest and duty, to afford it every assistance in their power. Numerous toasts were proposed, and the party broke up at an early hour. A very large amount of subscriptions was collected during the evening.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE IN THE CITY.—A meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday, at which Sir Peter Laurie protested that his sole reason for intruding himself into the Mansion-house on the day of fixing the statue was his anxiety for the honour of the presence of the King of Saxony, that the event might be recorded in the annals of the corporation.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—This Society's third and last exhibition of plants and flowers for the season took place on Tuesday. The weather, though sufficiently cloudy to guard from excessive heat of the sun, so cleared up after the stormy gusts of rain and hail as to enhance the pleasures of the promenade, and afforded to the company as they ranged over the grounds an agreeable surprise that the effects of the storm should have been so quickly obliterated. It is but just to state, as we have before had occasion to do, that the arrangements for viewing the plants were admirable, the tents spacious, commodious, and well-ventilated. The bands of the three cavalry regiments—the Horse Guards Blue, the First Life Guards, and the Second Life Guards, met upon the occasion, and played choice selections of music.

THE CONVICTS BARBER AND FLETCHER.—The following document has been published as coming from Fletcher. Barber and he are both on board the convict ship *Agincourt*, lying off Woolwich, and will sail on Tuesday next for their destination. The witness, whose name is appended to the paper, is said to be an officer of the convict vessel:—"28th June, 1844.—I solemnly declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, William Henry Barber had no guilty knowledge that the will of Anne Slack was a forgery, or that it was otherwise than a legitimate and proper matter of business; as such it was introduced by me to him, as stated in my first examination at the Mansion-house. And I further declare that, to my knowledge and belief, he had no guilty knowledge of either of the cases which have recently formed the subject of indictment. I make this declaration with no other motive than to do an act of justice to Mr. Barber as far as lies in my power.—JOSHUA FLETCHER.—Witness, Matthew Henry Cutler."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOLTON.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to state that a dreadful accident occurred at the linen factory of Mr. Alderman Brooks, at Bolton, on Monday, attended with a considerable loss of life. It appears that the factory, which was built about twelve years since, close to the river Crole, and adjacent to St. George's Church, in that town, was at full work, when the boiler of one of the engines suddenly burst, and buried the whole of the work-people, consisting of males and females, in the ruins. The force of the explosion is said to have been tremendous, and to have torn away the roof, and the principal portion of the floors and walls. The authorities were speedily upon the spot, so also were some thousands of the inhabitants; and as soon as the extent of the catastrophe had been ascertained, workmen were employed in clearing away the ruins, with the view of discovering the dead, and ministering to the necessities of the wounded. It was impossible, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, to ascertain how many were employed in the factory at the time. Some said 50 and others 100; but from the fact that a wounded person was not discoverable in any part of the ruins, it was feared that the whole of the unfortunate inmates must have met their deaths simultaneously. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the building, from the fact that it covered nearly two acres of ground, including, of course, the yards and out-offices. It contained two engines, one at each end of the works; one of 50, and the other of 60 horse power; and it was, as we have said, the bursting of the boiler attached to one of those engines that caused the dreadful explosion in question. The extent of the injury by the explosion of the steam-boiler at the linen-mill of Mr. John Brooks, is now ascertained. Three persons have perished by the calamity. Bridget Hart, who was the first person discovered amongst the ruins, died at her house in Newport-street, this morning, leaving a husband and three children. She was returning from the yard to the mill, when the explosion took place, and thus met her melancholy end. James Swift, an elderly man, was found dead. He has left a wife and four children. He was employed in a drying-room over the boiler-house, and must have been thrown into the air with the materials of the building. James McDonald, of Dale-street, was also employed in the drying-room, and met the same fate as his companion Swift. He was a young man and has left a wife in a state of pregnancy. He had only gone to work at the mill that morning with his brother William, who was also much mutilated, but is expected to recover. James Rigg, the mechanic, George Brinscove, the fireman, and the others who were injured, are also considered out of danger. This morning workmen commenced taking down the chimney and the end of the mill over the engine-house. There were nearly six hundred hands employed in the establishment, who are thus thrown out of employment, but we are happy to say, that three hundred or four hundred of them are expected to be at work again in about a fortnight, there being two other engines at the other end of the mill, which will keep a considerable portion of the machinery going. An inquest will be held on the bodies of the deceased, when some light will, most probably, be thrown upon the cause of this calamitous accident.

CIRENCESTER.—A public meeting of the shareholders and supporters of the Agricultural College was held at Cirencester on Monday, to receive the report of the committee of management. Earl Bathurst occupied the chair. The attendance was numerous and influential. Dr. Daubney, of Oxford, was amongst the number. The report was satisfactory. It is intended to hold a public meeting at Southampton in aid of the scheme, on the occasion of the great annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of England taking place in that town. A farm of about four hundred acres, nearly a mile from Cirencester, on the road to Stroud, called Port Farm, belonging to Earl Bathurst, is to be the experimental farm for the intended college.

GUILDFORD, SURREY, SESSIONS.—The General Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey commenced at Guildford, on Tuesday last, before G. T. Nicholson, Esq., Chairman, and a numerous attendance of magistrates. The governors of the several gaols reported their establishments to be in a healthy condition. Mr. Smallpiece, the county treasurer, made a report of the state of the county finances, from which it appeared that the amount of the last county rate, at two-pence in the pound, with other items, had produced the sum of £19,771 7s. 6d., of which there had been expended, on account of the county, £10,262 1s. 7d., leaving a balance of £9,509 5s. 11d. There were, it appeared, however, outstanding accounts now due, amounting to £12,434 4s. 7d., which would leave the treasurer deficient to the amount of £3342 4s. 8d. The excess of expenditure was accounted for by the heavy payments made on account of the Lunatic Asylum, and other causes not of a permanent character. The visiting justices reported that the sum of £600 voted by the Court to erect baths and make other improvements in the Brixton House of Correction, in compliance with the new regulations of the Secretary of State, was insufficient, and they requested the Court to sanction the expenditure of a further sum of £47, which would be required before the alterations can be carried out. After some conversation the question was put and negatived by a considerable majority.—Mr. Jeffrey then moved, pursuant to notice from the last session, that in future the crier of the court be not allowed to demand a fee of 10s. 6d. from prisoners acquitted upon charges of misdemeanour.—Some discussion took place, and the magistrates appeared to be unanimously of opinion that the practice ought to be abolished. Eventually the subject was referred to a committee, with a view to effect the proposed object. It was stated in court that the fee of 10s. 6d. was thus appropriated—six shillings to the jury, half a crown to the crier, and two shillings to the summoning officer. The Court, after disposing of the routine business, adjourned.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A BOY.—On the 27th ult. a little boy, named Birch, while playing at Bootle, near Liverpool, fell into the water, when his brother, seven and a-half years old, plunged in, and rescued him.

ROCHESTER.—On Monday a singular case came on for trial before James Esplanade, Esq., the Recorder of the Rochester Court of Quarter Sessions. At the last quarter sessions John W. Powell, who was formerly a gentleman of large property, residing at Canterbury, was indicted for stealing three silver tea spoons, and one table spoon, from his furnished lodgings at Rochester. The case was fully proved against him. It appeared that he took apartments at the house of Mr. Anderson, at Rochester, on the 25th of February, for three weeks, and, after tarrying there for one week, decamped, having pawned the tea-spoons and sold the table-spoon. The witnesses for the prosecution all of them deposed to various "dainty" acts on the part of the prisoner. The defence set up was insanity, and disclosed a singular and melancholy history. The prisoner came, at the age of twenty-two, into the possession of large property, and was shortly after chosen one of the coroners for the county, which he soon resigned. He had been twice before he came of age, partially insane. In the year 1827, he received a serious injury in the head by a fall from his horse, and shortly after he became completely idiotic, and so remained for two and a-half years. In the years 1830-36-39 and 43 it was found necessary to place him under restraint, and the last time he made his escape. The medical witnesses deposed that they had known the prisoner for a long time, and considered him generally insane, with short lucid intervals. Some extraordinary scenes took place during the trial, which occupied about five hours. The prisoner became greatly excited, quarrelling with his counsel, cross-examining the witnesses, and directing the Learned Recorder. His conduct in the dock of itself could leave no doubt of his unfortunate state of mind. The Jury did not think it necessary to trouble the Recorder to sum up, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. This is the same gentleman who, in March last, was brought up before the Lord Mayor for contracting a bill without the means of paying at the Guildhall Coffee-house, where he was personating Mr. Whiteside, the Irish barrister.

THE WORCESTER TRAGEDY.—DEATH OF THE MURDERER.—To our former report of the horrible tragedy at Worcester last week, we have now to add the final catastrophe. On Friday Jabez Hooper was considered much better, and the surgeons in attendance closed the horrible wounds in his throat. Next morning, however, he was considerably worse, and unfavourable symptoms supervened in the course of the day, until the evening, when he died. He continued rational during Friday, but at one time got out of bed and approached the window of his room. He was, however, at once stopped by the police officer, and placed in bed. During the day he expressed an earnest desire to know the result of the coroner's inquest, but this was most properly concealed from him until he should be in a fit state to receive the intelligence. On the day of his death the prisoner betrayed slight aberration of intellect. The deceased prisoner formerly kept a general provision shop at Abberley, about eleven miles from Worcester, on the Ludlow road, and is respectably connected. About twelve months ago

he removed to Worcester, and was living at his brother's house when the murder was committed. There does not appear to have been the slightest ill-will subsisting between him and his brother's family; and as to the allegation of the prisoner's insanity, we may say that, although it is positively affirmed that he has betrayed symptoms of mental aberration after indulgence in intoxicating liquors, nothing of the kind was apparent a few hours before the commission of the horrid deed which has hurried two mortals unprepared into the other world. The remains of the poor child were buried on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

IRELAND.

Lord Heytesbury succeeds Earl de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is expected in Dublin on the 15th inst. The following appointments have been announced:—Mr. A. Court, at present of the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury; Capt. Bowles, brother to the gallant admiral lately on the Irish station, to be Comptroller of the Household, vice Major Parker of the 1st Life Guards; Capt. Willis, Gentleman Usher, (son-in-law of Sir William Gossett), succeeds to the Mastership of the Horse, vice Capt. Williams, formerly of the 7th Hussars; Lords Francis Gordon, Charles Ker, and Sir William Don, will be retained as Aides de Camp. It is generally understood that the foregoing are the only changes contemplated in the household.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, which was held, as usual, on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, presented an equally crowded appearance as on any of the previous Mondays since the incarceration of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs. Valentine Maher, Esq., M.P. for Tipperary, was called to the chair. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to upwards of £2,000.

It is stated on the authority of the *Limerick Chronicle* that Sir Richard de Bourgh, Bart., of Castleconnell, abjured the Church of Rome, and embraced the Protestant faith, at Castletownroche Church, county Cork, on Sunday se'nnight.

The corporation of Dublin have chosen Mr. Arabin (a liberal Protestant) to fill the office of Lord Mayor during the ensuing year. It was proposed to re-elect Mr. O'Connell, but the honourable and learned gentleman declined the honour.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—We observe with pleasure that a meeting of Irish peers and gentlemen is announced to take place this day, at one o'clock, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, "for the purpose of forming a society, the aim of which will be the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse amongst Irishmen, resident in or visiting London, irrespective of religious or political differences." This is a "union" which even the great Repealer himself would shrink from disturbing, and we heartily wish success to the brotherly project. The Marquis of Clanricarde is named for the chair. We are given to understand that he will be zealously supported on the occasion by leading Irishmen, and noblemen and gentlemen closely connected with Ireland, belonging to all the parties, and creeds, and professions into which Irish society is divided. The association proposed to be formed will bear some similarity to the Scotch and Welsh Societies now existing in London. Personal communication—social intercourse—an interchange of sentiment—co-operation on the broad ground of Ireland's welfare—are among the objects to be advanced; but the main feature will be benevolence—a watchful care over the interests of the Irish in England. It is here that the meritorious stranger may look for friends without disappointment; it is here that the honest sufferer may come with a certainty of finding gentlemanly sympathy and prompt relief. The advantages of such a society are so obvious and so numerous that our wonder is that the first step had not been taken years ago.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONFIRMATIONS.—On Tuesday morning the Lord Bishop of Lincoln commenced a course of confirmations for that part of his diocese situate in Buckinghamshire. His Lordship attended at Langley, and admitted upwards of 220 young persons to the sacred ordinance. An appropriate charge was delivered. On Wednesday his lordship held confirmations at Burnham and Beaconsfield, and on Tuesday at Marlow and Wycombe. The following are his lordship's subsequent arrangements:—July 5th, Aversham; 6th, Wendover and Prince's Risborough; 8th, Chilton and Waddesden; 10th, Aylesbury; 11th, Stewley and Winslow; 12th, Buckingham; 13th, Stony Stratford and Fenny Stratford; 15th, Newport Pagnel and Olney.

The Bishop of Landaff intends holding a course of confirmations throughout his diocese, in the autumn.

YORK MINSTER.—This beautiful ecclesiastical edifice has been closed for some time, and has undergone a complete restoration. It will be re-opened for divine service next Sunday.

OXFORD.—On Sunday the following gentlemen were elected Probationary Fellows of Wadham College:—Rev. John G. Sheppard, M.A., Henry King, B.A., Rev. Richard Congreve, M.A., scholars of that society. At the same time John Langford Capper, Postmaster of Merton College, Francis Morgan Nicholls, and Henry Wear Blandford, Commoners of Wadham College, were elected scholars. John Fielder Mackarness, Postmaster of Mereton College, was elected Fellow of Exeter College.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(At Guildhall, before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

THE QUEEN V. ASHBURTON AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against Lord Ashburton and Messrs. Baring Brothers, for a conspiracy to inflict an injury on a gentleman of the name of Kinder, with respect to an estate in Mexico, purchased jointly by Mr. Kinder and them. The means which the defendants were charged with employing to effect that purpose, was bribing Members of the Mexican Congress to secure the passing of the law preventing foreigners from holding landed property in Mexico. Mr. Erie and other learned gentlemen were for the prosecution; and Mr. Kelly, Mr. Clarkson, &c., were for the defendants. The case occupied the entire of Monday and Tuesday, and the evidence consisted chiefly of an immense mass of correspondence between the house of Baring and their agents in Mexico.—Mr. Erie, in addressing the Jury for the prosecution, contended that it was evident that Lord Ashburton had considered the purchase of the estate in question, which had been effected by one of his agents in Mexico, to be a bad bargain, and that he endeavoured to get rid of his agent's purchase as he best could, even at the expense of the considerable advances which had been made upon the estate, and there could be no question that bribery had been practised towards the Congress to secure the passing of the Alien Act.—Mr. Kelly, for the defendants, did not deny the bribery, but contended that it was exclusively the act of the defendant's agent in Mexico, and that the only error committed by them was that they did not denounce their agent and make him lose the bribery money himself. Bribery was not in Mexico what it was considered in England; and the agent, who had acted entirely upon his own suggestions, had erred from excess of zeal, and the Messrs. Baring had only been unwilling to allow him to suffer a loss. It was idle to talk of the defendants wishing to injure the prosecutor, who had been at one time indebted to a large amount to the defendants, and who might have been crushed by them by other means. It was an ungrateful prosecution brought against indulgent and forbearing creditors.—The Lord Chief Justice having summed up in his usual lucid and impartial manner, the Jury consulted for an hour and twenty minutes, after which they returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE ORIENTAL AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

V. HERAPATH.

This was an action for a series of libels in the *Railway Journal*. The defendant's Counsel (Mr. Bodkin) expressed his regret for having published, upon incorrect information, the unfounded statements in question, and a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages 40s., was taken.

LAKE V. THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

This was an action brought to recover a sum of money, for printing the bills, reports, &c., of the British American Association. The affairs of this Association have been frequently before the public; and, as our readers will perhaps remember, were at the time made the subject of some severe animadversions in this journal. The work in question was admitted to have been done, and the prices were admitted to be reasonable; but it was contended for the defence, that there was no evidence to fix the Duke with liabilities.—Lord Denman, in summing up, said the duke's merely becoming president would not make him liable for the debts of the Association. The duke could only become liable by his own conduct, and by doing that which induced persons to give credit on his account. The Jury, after retiring to consult, and remaining absent for about an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £145. Mr. Platt, Mr. Swann, and another Learned Counsel were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin and Mr. James were for the defendant.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.—A handsome tablet has been erected in Alverstoke Church, near Gosport, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment who fell in the Affghan war, over which hangs the colours of that ill-fated regiment. The following is the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Colonel T. Mackrell, A.D.C. to her Majesty; Major W. B. Scott, Captain T. Swaine, Captain R. B. McCrea, Captain F. R. Leighton, Captain T. Robinson, Captain F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. Dodgins, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. Wade, Lieutenant H. Cadet, Lieutenant S. Swinton, Lieutenant F. J. C. Fortye, Lieutenant A. W. Gray, Paymaster T. Bourke, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. B. Hallahan, Surgeon J. Harcourt, Assistant Surgeons W. Balfour, and W. Primrose, and 645 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment, who fell upon the field of battle in the disastrous Affghan war of 1841 and 1842. They sank with arms in their hands unconquered, but overpowered by the united horrors of climate, treachery, and barbarous warfare; their colours saved by Captain J. Souter, one of the few survivors, hang above this stone, which is erected to their memory by the officers of the 44th Regiment.—June, 1844." "And if thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy, because they have sinned against Thee; and shall return and confess Thy name and pray and make supplication before Thee in this house; then hear Thou from the Heavens, and forgive the sins of thy people Israel."—6th chapter of the 2nd book of Chronicles, 24th and 25th verses.

LAUNCH OF THE RETRIBUTION.—The launch of the Retribution Steam-frigate took place on Tuesday last at two o'clock, at Chatham Dock Yard. The assemblage of persons present was not so great as on previous occasions of a

similar kind, which may be accounted for by the wetness of the morning. Among those present were:—Vice Admiral J. C. White, commander-in-chief in the Medway; Captain Martin of the Camperdown; Captain Fisher, superintendent of the Sherrers yard; Captain Sheriff, superintendent of Chatham yard; Commander Burton, of the *Poitiers*; Sir F. Smith, commanding Royal Engineers; Lord A. Fitzclarence; Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy; and the heads of the local departments. The Royal Marine and Dockyard hands were in attendance. The superintendent and master shipwright gave a grand entertainment to their friends on the occasion, and altogether it was a very pleasing and gratifying sight. The following is the Retribution's draught of water, &c.:—Afore 10 feet 6 inches, abaft 9 feet 7 inches, with 25 tons of ballast on board, anchor and cable 1 ton 11 cwt. 3 lbs., and one bilge-way under. She will be taken into dock to-morrow, after the Apollo goes out, and will be put out on Thursday, and proceed to the River Thames to have her engines &c., fixed. The workmen had the remainder of the day for a holiday. Miss Phillimore, daughter of Dr. Phillimore, had the honour of performing the ceremony of christening. The Retribution was commenced building on the 1st of August, 1842, and is the design of the surveyor in his "intuitive" system. As we have before stated, she was ordered to be called the Dragon, subsequently the Watt, but has this day received, with all due ceremony and formality, the name of "Retribution." She is at present, and will be until March next, the largest steam-frigate off the stocks in the British navy, when, at that period, she will be second to Mr. Lang's Terrible, building at Deptford Dockyard. The Penelope, alias Porpoise, is the next largest steam-frigate afloat; but, although the latter is less in burthen by 25 tons, in length by 4 feet, and in horsepower of engines by 150, the Penelope has 3 inches more in breadth, and twice as heavy an armament. Maudslay and Field are the contractors for the engines, which are of 800 horse power, or two of 400 horse power each. Her armament will consist of 10 pieces of ordnance, that is two 8-inch guns of 112 cwt. each, four 8-inch guns of 65 cwt. each, and four 32 pounders, of 25 cwt. each. We believe this is smaller than at first intended. She has eight ports on a side, besides the bridge port. Her intended load, draft of water is 18 feet forward and 18 feet abaft, and the height of the midship port from the water is to be 6 feet 6 inches. The centre of the engine shaft is to be 10 feet above the water; the diameter of her paddle-wheel is to be 35 feet. Her rigging consists of two masts only; the foremast is square rigged, and the mainmast has a boom mainsail and gaff topsail.

DESPATCHES FOR TANGIER.—The Sydenham steam-sloop, Lieut. Commander Mapleton, having had her defects repaired at Portsmouth, is ordered to Devonport, whence she will proceed to Tangier, with despatches for the British Consul. If her services be not required by that functionary, she will go to Gibraltar, and be under the command in chief of Vice Admiral Sir E. Owen, at Malta. As we stated previously to her being commissioned, she will be employed as a packet-boat on the Mediterranean station, but more especially on the western part, and by the Consul at Tangier.

PROMOTIONS.—Mates:—George Hancock (1840) from the *Excellent*, for his proficiency in naval studies; and William L. Partridge (1839) of the *Dido*, to the rank of Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant:—Alfred Fairman (1839) to the *Warspite*, taking passage to the Mediterranean in the Sydenham, vice George Goldfinch (1st) invalided.—Second Master, George S. Hall, of the Sydenham, acting master of the *Geyser*.

LIGHTS ON THE COAST OF NORWAY, &c.—The following has been received at Lloyd's, from the Hydrographic Office, dated the 18th June, 1844:—"The Norwegian Government has given notice that the following lights will be established in the course of the present year:—1. Two fixed lights on the island of Udsere, in lat. 59° 18' N., and long. 4° 33' 30" E., visible from 18 to 20 miles distant. 2. Two fixed lights on Store and Little Toranger Islands, at the entrance to Arendahl, in lat. 59° 24' N., and long. 8° 53' E., visible from 18 to 20 miles. 3. A fixed light on the island Sundvigasoden, on the western side of the Channel to Arendahl, in lat. 58° 25' 40" N., and long. 8° 52' 10" E., visible from 10 to 12 miles. In order to prevent any of the above lights from being mistaken for those of Markøe and Lindersnes, on the south point of Norway, the light of Markøe will be discontinued on the 1st of July next."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We do not remember ever having such a combination of exceeding excellence as that announced for Puzzi's benefit on Thursday. The very *élite* of the first talent in Europe will, on this occasion, be drawn into one dazzling focus. The selection is marked by infinite taste, tact, and experience. The best works of the two first Italian modern writers are to be presented, supported by artists who have earned the greatest fame by the highest qualities. Anna Bolena, the best opera seria of Donizetti, will not only have the advantage of Lablache, as the eighth Harry, a character in which he has no rival, and we much doubt whether he will have a successor; Moriani whose exquisite style and dramatic feeling has gained for him a reputation as universal as well earned; but Grisi will also appear as Anna Bolena, one of her most original essays. A fresh appearance in the person of Signora Guiseppina Rissetti, from the Italian Opera, at Vienna, will make her first appearance in this country as Jane Seymour, and Favanti's magnificent voice will give consequence to the Page Smeaton. As if this grand assemblage was not sufficient, the second act of Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" is to be given, with the powerful aid of Mme. Persiani, and Lablache, Fornari, and Mario. Those who served at the shrine of the Ellsler and the Cerito will be in ecstasy at the various *pas* which those queens of the ballet will perform. The *beneficence* will delight his patrons with a solo on the horn—his purity of tone and taste are so well known, that any comment on his talent would be superfluous. This may indeed be called a monster affair.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand the removal of the Court from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle has been postponed until Wednesday or Thursday next at the latest. Her Majesty will have a large dinner party on Monday next, at the Palace, which, it is expected, will close the royal banquets in town for the present season.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Dover on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, and was accompanied by Baroness Ahlefeldt and Baron Knebeck. Her Royal Highness went to Worthington's Ship Hotel, to await the arrival of her daughter, the Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strélitz. At two o'clock the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strélitz, landed from her Majesty's steam-packet the Princess Alice, Captain Smithett, at the Admiralty-yard, where a guard of honour of the 68th Regiment was in waiting. Colonel R. Jones and Captain Mercer, R.N., were also in attendance. Captain Mercer had the honour of escorting the Grand Duchess to the Ship Hotel. After dining, the Royal personages set off for London by the half-past four o'clock train.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a most splendid ball and supper, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday night. There were upwards of three hundred and fifty guests.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel on Friday morning, at the residence of the right hon. baronet in Whitehall-gardens. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Higham, as Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt, had a meeting on Friday morning with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.—The secret committee appointed to enquire into the regulations of the Post-office, met on Friday morning at twelve o'clock in the Committee-room, No. 14. Sir James Graham was in attendance during the whole morning, but nothing transpired as to the mode of proceeding which the committee intended to adopt.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—Yesterday the annual meeting of this most excellent Institution, which has for its object, the education, clothing, and nurture through life, of the orphans of clergymen, and officers in the army, navy, and marines, was held at the Institute, in St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, the Right Hon. the Earl Manservants, in the chair. The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, the Secretary, read the report, which, after expressing the healthy state of the inmates, &c., stated, that the number of wards at present were 35, 9 being the orphans of clergymen; 14, of officers in the army; 9, of officers in the navy; and 2 in the Royal Marines. Since the opening of the Institution, 206 orphans had been clothed, fed, instructed in dancing, music, &c., to fit them for governesses—61 being the orphans of clergymen, 72 of officers in the army, 73 of officers in the navy, many of whom were now in good circumstances. The finance account stated, that the donatⁿ for the last year had been £372 10s., and the contributions £320 9s.; the whole of the receipts being £2418 12s. 4d. The disbursements had been £2115; the house expenses being £719 16s. 7d., and the salaries £700. The balance in hand was £303 19s. 4d. The company inspected the rooms and gardens of the building, and seemed much pleased with the cleanliness of the young women who were parading the grounds.

DEATH OF MR. SCHOLEFIELD, MEMBER FOR BIRMINGHAM.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place at his residence in Manchester-buildings, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The deceased gentleman was in the 70th year of his age.

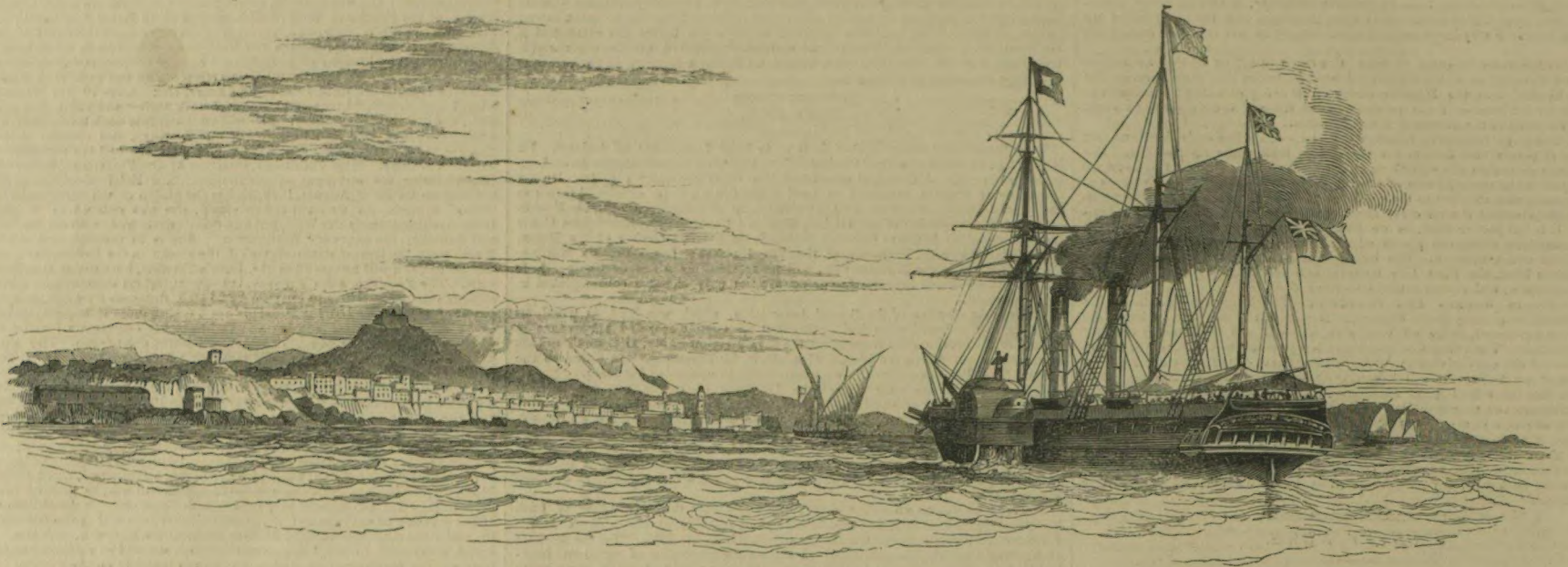
ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Thursday afternoon the neighbourhood of Redcross-street, Southwark, was thrown into great excitement by the report that a woman had murdered her husband. The unfortunate sufferer, Mr. Samuel Johnson, arrived home to dinner from Billingsgate-market, at which place he is a salesman, when he found his wife inebriated, and no dinner provided for him or his family. He remonstrated with her for her conduct, and was about to leave the house, when his wife, in a state of frenzy, seized a table-knife and stabbed him in the back of the head, just below the scalp. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where it was ascertained that the knife had entered with great force between the nape of the neck and the skull-bone, against which it had struck, and that little hopes were entertained of the man's recovering. The wife was taken into custody.

THE CONVICT DALMAS.—Dalmás has received a reprieve during pleasure, which is tantamount to remitting the capital punishment. Dalmás will remain in Horsemonger-lane prison for another month, and it will then be decided whether he is to be transported for life or sent to Bedlam as a lunatic. We understand it is the opinion of Drs. Sutherland and Monro that he is subject to such violent passions when in the least provoked, that he cannot be considered in any other light than that of an insane man.

FOREIGN.

ENTRY OF MARSHAL BUGEARD INTO MOROCCO.—Despatches were received by the French Government on Wednesday, announcing the entry of Marshal Bugeard into the town of Ouchda, on the 19th ult., without a shot being fired, the Morocco troops having evacuated the place two days before. A Moorish Chief had asked previously for a conference with the Marshal, and appeared disposed towards a pacific arrangement. At this period, however, the Marshal had not received instructions from his Government, acquainting him with the views of the Cabinet, nor was he aware of the fact of the departure of the Prince de Joinville with the fleet under his command.

THE OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL.



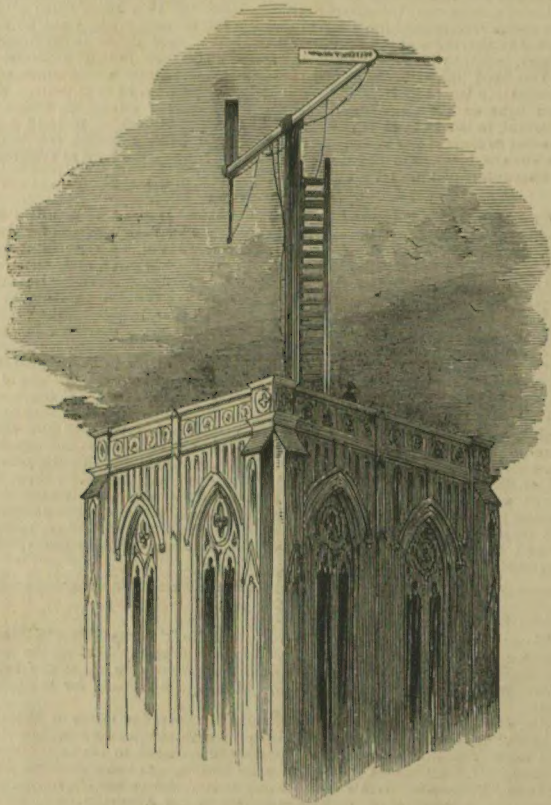
THE MAIL PACKET FROM ALEXANDRIA, OFF MARSEILLES—THE INDIAN MAIL ON BOARD.

The arrival of the Overland Mail, on Tuesday morning last, suggests the fitness of this opportunity of perfecting our details of this complete postal arrangement.

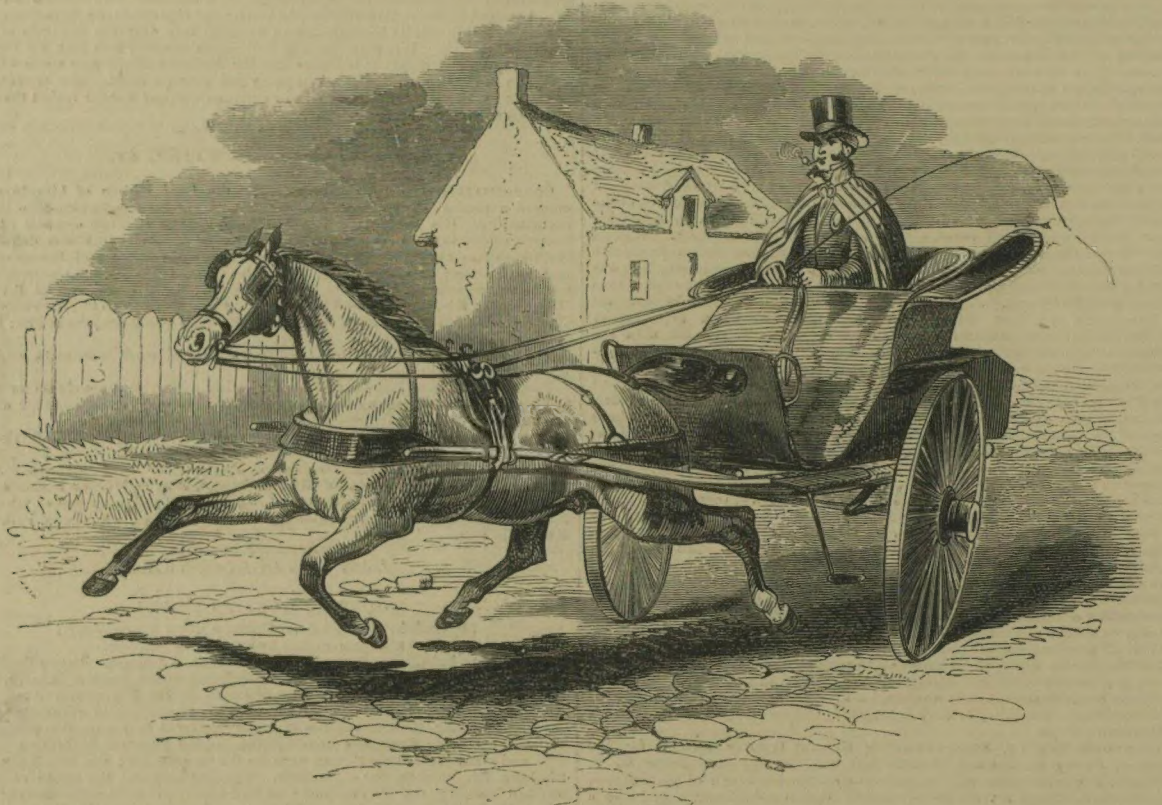
We have described in former numbers the course of the Indian

Mail from Bombay to Marseilles, together with views of some of the more remarkable localities in the passage of a newspaper express from Paris to the *Times* office in London. Since that period, the subject has grown to be one of greater importance; the states of Hin-

dostan have become more essential to the welfare of the home country; China has been added to our commercial empire; and the course of trading adventure on the coasts of Burmah, Japan, and many wondrous places of the Orient seas, have combined to give all Post-



TELEGRAPHING THE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN MAIL FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS.



ABSTRACT EXPRESS FROM PARIS TO BOULOGNE.

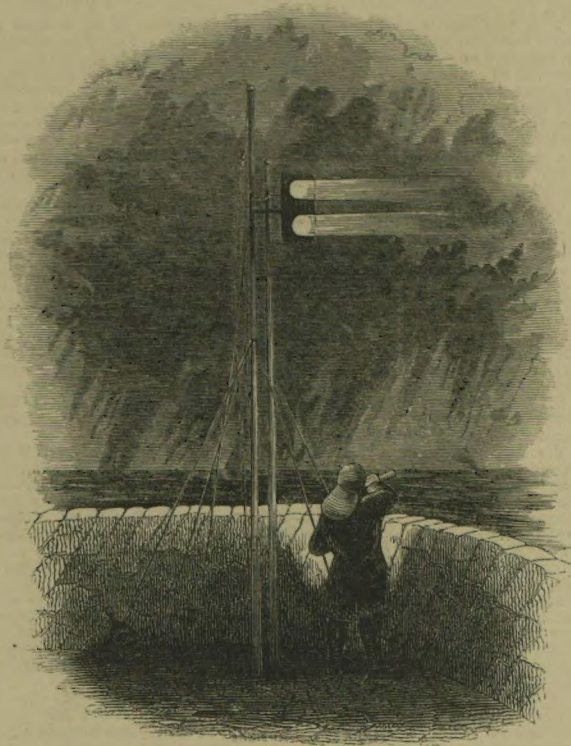
office arrangements with these immense territories a degree of surpassing interest. The flight of the Indian Mail is, in truth, a wonder of the day: thousands follow its course for pleasure or instruction;

and even the Governor-General, throwing off the customary solemnity of a state march, has at last ventured to take the post passage to Calcutta. For these reasons, we have felt ourselves bound to gratify

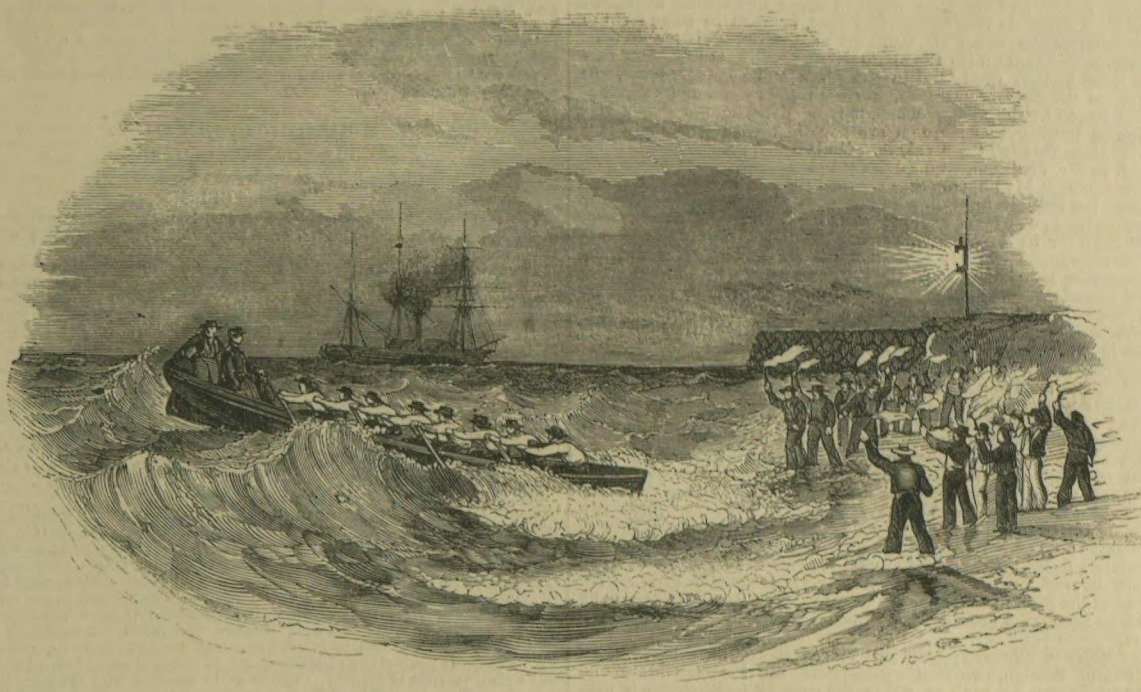
the public with some additional information on the subject; and accordingly, at great expense, we have prepared them a complete series of views of the more important agents used in the transmission of



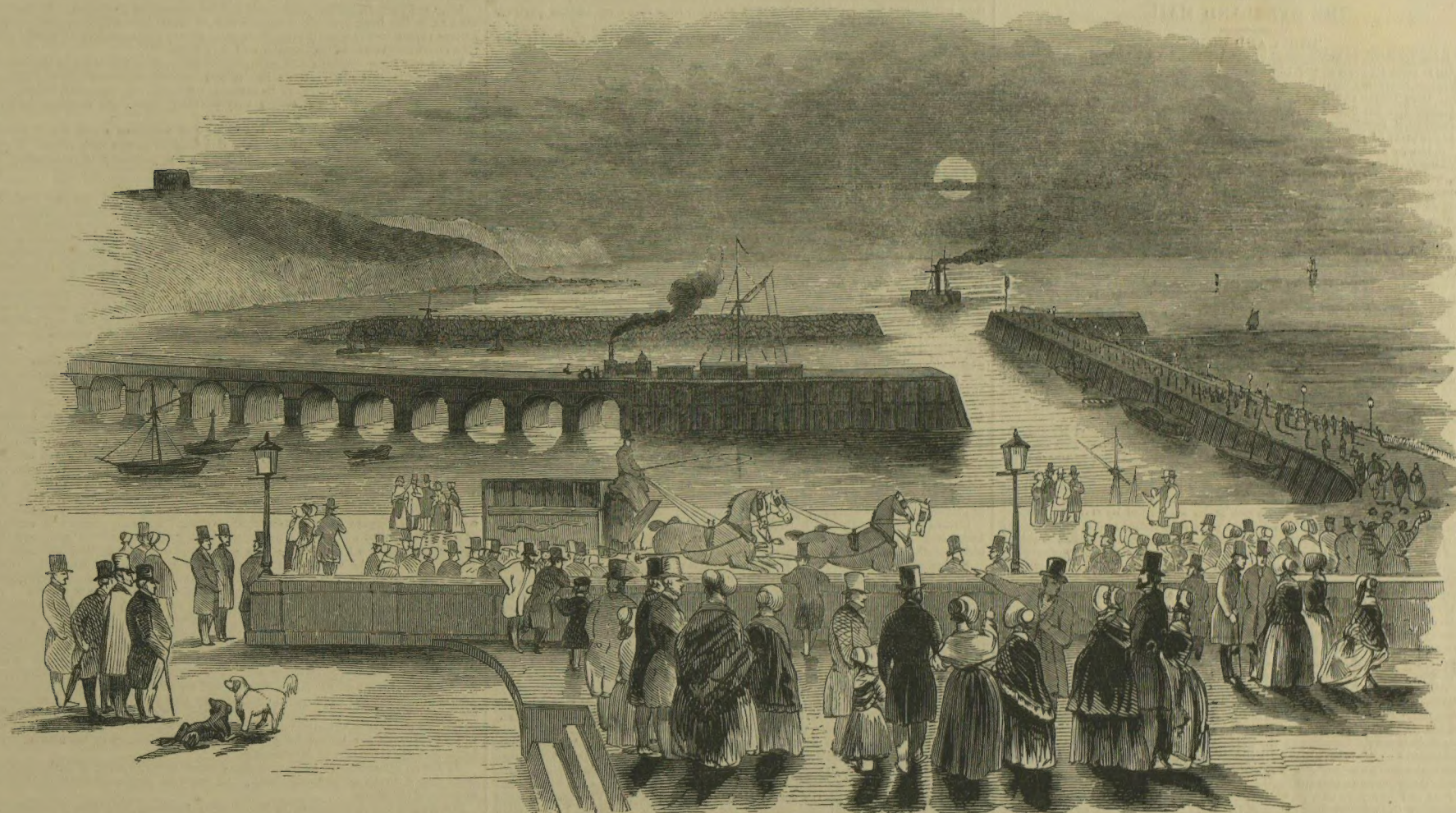
BOULOGNE—EMBARKATION OF THE INDIAN MAIL.



INDIAN MAIL SIGNALS, AT FOLKESTONE



LANDING THE ABSTRACT EXPRESS, AT LOW WATER.



FOLKESTONE: ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL—EXPRESS OMNIBUS PROCEEDING TO RECEIVE IT.

"The Mail" from Egypt to London. These engravings almost describe themselves; and, being consecutive in their arrangement, will call for little additional matter to make both them and the intermediate steps of the mail journey intelligible to the untravelled reader.

The India Mail—comprehending all the mails from the departments of the East—is made up at Bombay. It consists of bundles of letters, so packed, in strong iron boxes of about two feet by one and a half in depth, securely bound and sealed in solder, as wax would be melted by the heat of the climate; these boxes are stamped with a crown, and the words, "GENERAL POST OFFICE—INDIA MAIL." The number of these boxes varies from thirty to forty, or more; together, they constitute the Mail. The boxes, sealed and numbered, are put on board a powerful steamer, and sent direct to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea; then they are transmitted across the Desert in light carts, to Cairo, where they are shipped on the canal, and towed, or steamed, according to circumstances, to Alexandria, where the race against time and tide in reality commences. They are mostly shipped by one of the magnificent steamers in the service of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and carried, *via* Malta, direct to Marseilles. At this port, the papers for France are delivered, and an abstract of the Indian news drawn up for the instant information of the French and English Governments. This abstract is sent by telegraph to



EXPRESS TRAIN WITH THE MAIL SIGNALS.

Paris and thence to Boulogne by a one-horse "Malle-poste." Our cut exhibits one in ordinary use. In France, the telegraph usually occupies the top of a church tower. On reaching Boulogne, the "abstract" India Mail express, bearing on its envelope the significant words, "Tres Pressé" is placed on board a steamer—or, in extreme cases, a sailing smack—and forwarded, with all possible speed, to Folkestone. In approaching this port the vessel hoists a signal of the "Mail," called a "whiff," or pennon tied at the end in a knot, to give notice to the harbour-master and the railroad authorities, to have all things in readiness to speed it on its flight to the metropolis; but if the coast be made during the night, a red light under her bows and a white light at the mast-head are the only signals given. The answer to these signals, from the pier-head, is made by a double white light, as shown in our engraving. The passage by steam vessels has varied from 2 hours and 40 minutes to 14 hours; and by sailing vessels, from 3 hours and 55 minutes to 48 hours. The South Eastern Railway Company hope, however, to be able to send the Mail by their new steamers in, at most, 1 hour and 45 minutes. Immediately on the Mail signal being observed, the railway harbour-master, the indefatigable Mr. Faulkner, makes the necessary arrangements for its reception. If it be high-water, these are simple and common-place enough, as the despatch has merely to be landed and sent by the mail omnibus to the station, a journey of about a

mile, performed—amid the shouts of the company, who usually assemble in great numbers to welcome its arrival—at the break-neck pace of twenty miles an hour. But if it be low-water, the weather rough, and the time night, a scene of exciting adventure ensues. A galley—a long clear-water boat, manned by some eight or more stout fellows, under Mr. Faulkner's command—is launched from the beach, and sent off to the approaching vessel. On reaching it, a large blue light is fired, and in the glare of its ghastly fume, the captain of the steamer descends, bearing the express, and is immediately rowed to the shore, when, if it be dark, and a heavy surf rolling, a number of fishermen are usually poeted with flambeaux to light them through the breakers. On landing, the express is committed to Mr. Faulkner, who carries it to the train.

The Abstract Mail having thus escaped the perils of the water, and reached the Folkestone station in safety, is placed in the carriage of a special train, which is usually in waiting a period—more or less—of three days, for its arrival, and, despatched in less than two hours to the metropolis. On these occasions, the transit of a train on India Mail service, is indicated to all the railway servants by a broad white board placed during daylight in front of the engine; and, at night by three white lights in the same situation.

Several of these expresses, from one to half-a-dozen, will sometimes arrive in the course of as many hours, to be sent in the same "special" manner to London. The *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Chronicle*, the Government, the Stockbrokers, have often their separate expresses. Each of these despatches costs the parties upwards of £100 from Marseilles to London;—£50 from Marseilles to Boulogne, £35 for the voyage, and £25 for the special train.

The Abstract of the Mail usually anticipates the Mail itself by about two days. While the "heads" of the intelligence have been progressing at the rate we have described, the iron boxes of details, packed in a hearse-like coach, called by the *estafettes* a "fourgo," has been dragging its comparatively slow length along, at the rapid pace of sixty-three hours from Marseilles to Boulogne, on reaching which it is shipped on board the mail packet, and sent direct to Folkestone, and thence by rail to London; but formerly—we believe even to the arrival of the present Mail—it was sent to Dover, and despatched by coach to London, a proceeding attended with the loss of at least ten hours.

The Railway Company have just placed, in conjunction with the Folkestone Station, two iron steam-boats, the *Princess Mary* and *Princess Maud*, by each of which the passage to Boulogne is performed within two hours; and the Company are not without hope that the time of transit may be reduced to an average of one hour and an half.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from Bombay, letters and papers from all parts of our Indian empire.

The latest dates are from Bombay to the 20th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of May; from Macao to the 10th, and Hong Kong to the 8th of April. The mail from England of the 6th of April, had reached Bombay on the 12th of May.

The principal intelligence brought by the Indian mail of the 20th of May relates to the state of the Punjab, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 7th of May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, who are opposed to him, led on by Itur Singh, a chief of considerable influence. In September last, when Ajeet Singh had murdered the then King, Shere Singh, and the Prime Minister, Dhyani Singh, he was himself slain in a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father, Dhyani, by ordering all the family of Ajeet to be butchered. One boy of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle named Itur, or Utter Singh, escaped into the Sikh States, protected by the British. After seven months' residence, he went back on the 30th of April, and joined the party under Cashmeera Singh and Peshora Singh, both sons (though of minor rank) of old Runjeet Singh. They proceeded to attack Heera Singh, and a bloody conflict took place, in which Heera was said to have been wounded. Itur Singh was considered by some of the partisans of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore have threatened to invade the territories of the latter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the proceedings of Itur Singh.

The threatened movement of the notorious Akbar Khan on Peshawar had not taken place. The position of his father Dhost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory; his age, his infirmities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cabul would, it was thought, induce him to resign his sovereignty into the hands of Akbar.

The news from Scinde extends to the 16th of May. Sir Charles Napier was busy in making preparations for the meeting of the Beloochee chiefs, which was to take place on the 24th of May, when it is said that upwards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an unarmed attendant. Thirty thousand men assembled to deliberate would present an odd appearance. It was supposed that Sir Charles had some important measure to propose to their attention. In Upper Scinde, where General Simpson (who was to be succeeded by General Hunter) commanded, nothing remarkable had occurred. Preparations were going on for the purpose of putting down the freebooters under Beeja Khan, who had acquired new strength in consequence of the unsuccessful attempts made by the force under Captain Tait and Lieutenant Fitzgerald to storm Poolajee, as mentioned last month.

The Bengal troops had arrived at Sukkur, where they were making arrangements for locating themselves. General Hunter was expected there from Ferozepore.

Great expectation was entertained respecting the meeting of two large corps of troops, which are to be collected towards the months of August and September on the Sutledge; the one to the west to be commanded by General Sir Charles Napier, and the other, near Ferozepore, by Sir Hugh Gough. The latter statement might be doubted, as it was said that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was required at the Council Board at Calcutta. It seems, however, more likely that either this gallant general or Sir Charles Napier will attend the movements of the Governor-General, who was, it was reported, on the eve of going from Calcutta to the north-western provinces, and who would reach Meerut in September. The disturbed state of the Punjab is calculated to hasten the movements of the British Indian armies in that direction. The attempts lately made to corrupt the fidelity of the British sepoys, and the large sums sent to Ferozepore and its vicinity (£170,000), have excited a strong wish for punishing the unprincipled chiefs of Lahore. The large force of 80,000 men was therefore ordered, and it was thought Lord Ellenborough and Sir C. Napier would undertake the conquest of the Punjab, the former as a diplomatist and a politician, and the latter as a general.

In Gwalior there were intrigues fomented by the Queen Dowager against the British and the Regent established there; but a caution and a threat had been given her on the part of the Supreme Government. Tranquillity prevailed in the capital, and the people were satisfied, for an excellent police had been arranged there by the British officers. The ancient capital of Candahar, called Burhanpore, had been ceded to the British, and was taken possession of by the troops from Mhow and Asserghur. The occupation of it by the British is satisfactory to its inhabitants, as it was going to ruin under the Maharratta yoke.

One of the freebooting chiefs of Boghilkund has had his castle levelled to the earth, and is himself a prisoner, in consequence of his refusal to obey the orders of the Supreme Government, and to restore some plunder which he had taken from some merchants, British subjects, who were travelling through the country. This decided act of the British authorities is highly acceptable to the ryots and traders, who are delighted when these petty tyrants are punished for their robberies and insolence.

The other parts of India were tranquil, and expected to be so during the rainy season.

Admiral Sir W. Parker was at Madras on the 11th of May, when he was *feted* by the inhabitants.

The large native-made piece of ordnance which was found some years ago at Kurnool has been shipped on board her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, and was to be removed to England. It weighs upwards of eight tons.

In Bombay there was a discussion going forward respecting the conduct of the native jatis, who had not exerted themselves to procure the arrest of a man named Aloo Paroo, against whom evidence had been discovered to prove his being implicated in the burning of the five ships from that harbour during the last two years, and also of his being connected with the gang of pirates, smugglers, &c., discovered in 1843.

The news from China comes down to the 26th of March, but it adds nothing to the facts already known.

Further intelligence had been received at Bombay from China, just before the departure of the mail, by way of Calcutta. It is to the 16th of April, but is still destitute of political news. Malwa opium was said to have declined very materially in price in consequence of its inferior quality.

The mail from Bombay was brought to Suez by the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Cleopatra*, which arrived there on the 16th ult., with 40 passengers. The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Hindustan* reached Suez on the following day with upwards of 100 passengers, having left Calcutta on the 11th of May.

The Great Liverpool steamer, which had only reached Alexandria on the 19th, from Southampton, was to leave again on the 21st, on her return voyage, with a full complement of passengers.

Sir Henry Hardinge was expected at Alexandria on the 21st ult.

One case of plague had occurred at Alexandria.

The following extract is taken from the *Bombay Monthly Times* of the 20th of May:—

"Considerable alarm prevailed at Shikarpore, in consequence of the return of Captain Tait and Lieutenant Fitzgerald with a force of 800 men, which had been repulsed at Poolajee, and were followed by the enemy back to camp."

SCINDS.—"The Beloochees having come down to plunder the country round Shikarpore, had destroyed several villages within a few miles of our camp. Captain Tait, with six hundred irregular horses, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, with two hundred of the camel corps, had gone out in quest of them, and having crossed the desert, proceeded till very near the entrance of the Murree hills

—the scene of so many of our misadventures in 1840. The enemy were here in considerable force, and had taken refuge in the strong fort of Poolajee. An attempt was made by Lieutenant Fitzgerald to blow open the gate with powder-bags and storm the town. The first operation was unsuccessful, the leading man carrying the gunpowder having been killed on his way towards the gate. The fire from the walls was found so hot that our troops were compelled to retire—the enemy following them the whole way back to camp, a distance of 70 miles. The coast being thus clear, the Beloochees proceeded with fresh alacrity to renew their forays, and to strip the unprotected country round Shikarpore of everything that could be carried away."

THE RUNNING REIN CASE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Baron Alderson and a Special Jury.)

WOOD v. PEEL.

This trial having been appointed for Monday last, the court, immediately on its opening, was crowded to excess. Several sporting men of celebrity were in attendance.

The Earl of Stradbroke, the Hon. Mr. Byng, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the Baron De Tessier, the Hon. Charles Greville, and other distinguished individuals, sat upon the bench. Lord G. Bentinck sat close to the counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., Mr. James, and Mr. Lush, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wortley, Q.C., and Mr. Martin, for the defendant.

At a few minutes before ten o'clock Mr. Baron Alderson took his seat upon the bench, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the special jury:—Joseph Bowman (foreman), Isaac Haywood, Charles W. Moore, Frederick Bryant, Charles J. Cotterill, Robert Bentley, Richard Williams, William Cotes, Thomas A. H. Dickson, John T. Miller, Edward Antrobus, and Henry Watson.

Witnesses on both sides were ordered out of court. On application to the Bench, Lord George Bentinck was, however, permitted to stay, as were also the Baron De Tessier and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Mr. Lush having stated the pleadings,

Mr. Cockburn said, the question was, whether a horse called Running Rein, which won the Derby at the last Epsom Races, was a colt foaled in 1841, whose sire was The Saddler, and whose dam was Mab. When they recollected what the Derby was—the amount of the stakes, and the number of people, grave senators, lawyers, and others, who took an interest in it—it would easily account for the importance that was attached to the present issue. The plaintiff had to contend with individuals of great weight and station, who had very large bets depending on the result of the action, and who, therefore, were indefatigable, and not over-scrupulous in their efforts to defeat him. The question, however, was a very simple one. It was not one of opinion, nor of science, but of fact. Indeed, it was a plain question of identity. The horse in question won the race—won it gallantly. "This done, Colonel Peel, the owner of the second horse, objected to the stakes being paid over to the owner of Running Rein, and claimed them for himself, as the owner of Orlando. According to the ordinary rules of the Jockey Club, Colonel Peel, having objected to the age of the horse, was bound to prove the disqualification to the satisfaction of that club. But Colonel Peel did not do this, but took refuge under the power of the law, thus throwing on the plaintiff the onus of proving the birth of the horse.

Baron Alderson.—The plaintiff himself undertook that; he chose his own position.

Mr. Cockburn.—And did not shrink from it. The proper qualification of the horse—its actual identity—should be fully proved, not by one witness, but by a whole host. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the pedigree of the horse, and after detailing the facts which he proposed to substantiate in evidence, concluded by saying that surely the transaction was straightforward enough; and yet because some suspicion attached to certain transactions of Goodman with regard to other horses—and because certain noblemen and gentlemen (as they called themselves) had bet to an enormous amount against the horse, Mr. Wood was now attempted to be robbed of his gains. He spoke not of Colonel Peel—not he; no, there was an honest man; but let other gentlemen, and one or two certain noblemen, get into the witness box—let them dare to do it, and he would turn them inside out. (Laughter.) Why many of these people—members, ay, and high members too of the Jockey Club—he could prove, laid, heavily, enormously, against Running Rein at the very time they were preparing a case to dispute his qualification. A day or two before he ran, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. John Scott, signed a protest against Running Rein. The stewards adopted the usual rule of the Jockey Club, and appointed a time for receiving evidence as to the identity of the horse; and they determined that he was *primæ facie* qualified to run. He did run, and he won the race. It was objected that the stakes should be given up, and further inquiry was to be instituted. Mr. Wood again prepared for it; but Colonel Peel refused to go into it, but offered to abide by the arbitration of a barrister. This Mr. Wood declined, in his (Mr. Cockburn's) opinion most properly. At the same time he could not but regret that the sanctity of a court of justice should be desecrated, and its ermine sullied by contact with the foul practices of a race course. He ventured to say that many members of the Jockey Club had made bets against the horse at a time they intended to protest against him if he lost, and if they dared to enter the witness-box he would turn them inside out. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff's witnesses were now called.

Thomas Lofthouse, of Norton, deposed to the birth of the foal at Cobb's, in May, 1841. He said it was two or three days old when he saw it, of a bay colour, all the legs black, and clear of white. It had a few white hairs on its forehead, but no star. He saw her two or three times a day, and knows King, of Norton; the colt and its dam remained three or four months in the paddock.

Cross-examined.—It was a smart little foal. He was not sure that Saddler had a star. He never noticed that the off fore-foot was turned out, though he observed that all the feet were black.

Re-examined.—Many white hairs constitute a star. The mother had none.

John Kitching.—In 1840 I went to Cobb's, at Norton, and remained there three years. Knows the mare. She had a foal, and remained a week in the stable. The mare and foal were then taken to Sutton House paddock, till it was bought at the instance of Stebbing. He looked after it there and in the hay-house. It was a bay foal, having black legs, and was not particularly broad in the ears. Robert Sponton took it to King's stables, near Sutton House. He is a training groom. He went with Allen to Lord George Bentinck's lodgings, and thence, with his valet, to Kent. His lordship came next day with another gentleman, and by them he was taken before the stewards of the Jockey Club, where he made his statement. Lord Stradbroke went with him to the stable, and showed him the horse, which he at once knew, and said so. He did not talk with any one of Goodman.

Cross-examined.—I am twenty next January. Left Cobb last Martinmas. The horse in question has black legs and feet. I have resided with Mr. Gill, the plaintiff's attorney, for nearly a month, in Addington-street, Hampstead-road. I have done nothing since the Derby. I have been at Mr. Glen's, baker, Regent-street. I have not given up my situation at York. [A letter being handed him, he read it to himself, and declared the handwriting to be his.] Mr. Glen has not promised me a situation. I do not expect £100 if the action is won. I wrote that letter to pacify my father.

Baron Alderson.—That may be the Yorkshire method of pacifying a father; but it is as bad to act a lie as to tell one.

Henry Stebbing, training groom of Hambledon.—I knew that Cobb had a foal in 1841. I saw him in Cobb's paddock, with a donkey. Watson was sent for him. I gave Wise £28 to pay for him. Watson took him to York. He is of a bay colour, has black legs, clear of white, and a few white hairs on the forehead. I saw him at York, in January, 1842. My brother James was there. He put the colt in a railway box, and went to London. I could expect it to grow into such a horse as Running Rein. I bought him for Mr. Goodman.

Cross-examined.—I am much accustomed to horses. Goodman employed him at Newmarket. I tore the letter that enclosed the payment. It was a late foil; had a white pastern, and I did not observe that its off fore-foot turned outwards.

Re-examined.—Goodman had several horses.

Wm. Wise.—In January, 1841, Stebbing's servant went to Cobb's about the foal which he had seen. It was of a bay colour, black legs, clear of white, and had a few white hairs on the forehead. It was to be sent to John King's.

Baron Alderson here said, it would be highly proper for the horse to be seen, especially by the jury.

Mr. Thesiger said he had been refused to see it.

Mr. Cockburn.—Your lordship shall presently see under what circumstances it was refused.

His lordship advised that the horse should be in readiness to be viewed to-morrow.

Robert Sponton.—In January, 1841, I was in Cobb's service. Witness then described the history of the foal about the time of its birth. It has black legs, clear of white, a little white hair on the forehead, and its hind heels much cracked.

James Stebbing.—Lives at Hambledon with his brother Henry. In January, 1842, he was at York, and going to London. I came to York with him from Thirk. I saw the foal at the Derby station. When we came to Euston-grove we were met by a man or a lad. The colt was taken next day to some stables in Foley-place. I should have entered him as a bay horse; some would have entered him as bay or brown, from their anticipation of a change of colour. It had four black legs, and no white that he knew of. Saw him running at Newmarket in October, 1843. The foal I saw was likely to grow into such a horse as Running Rein.

John Andrews.—In December, 1841, I was in the service of Mr. Fowles, a country gentleman, attending some of his hunters then standing at Cobb's. He saw the foal, and gave a description of it similar to the preceding one.

Daniel White.—In 1842, I was employed at Foley's stables. I went to Euston-square station for a foal. He remained at Foley's place two nights and a day. I saw him the next day, and took him to Mr. Pearl's, Milton-street, Dorset-square. In September, I saw him at Bean's, at Finchley. I fetched him from there and took him to Goodman's, in Foley-place, and thence to Haynes's stables, Langham-place.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Joseph is brother-in-law to Mr. Goodman, who sometimes uses his stables. Mr. Joseph keeps no book. I gave the note to Bean, George White went with me. I do not know that Bean had a chesnut filly.

Re-examined.—I met George White, who told me he was going to fill a situation at Paris.

James Wilson Pearl, lives in Milton-street, Dorset-square. On the 20th of January, 1842, a man brought Goodman's boy for the colt. He remained till the 30th. Bean, of Finchley, fetched him away. I saw him every day. He was a little bay foal, having black legs, clear of white. I have every reason to be-

lieve that the horse I saw at Epsom was the same. Bean's paddock adjoins the road.

Wm. Bean lived at Finchley in 1842. Goodman applied to me to allow his foal to run in my paddock. On the 30th of January, 1842, I saw him at Pearl's. He remained with me till the 24th of September. During his stay with me he met with an accident, in endeavouring to enter an adjoining field. In so doing he knocked off some hairs from his forehead and near fore leg, between the knee and arm, and broke some of his skin. I saw him at Newmarket in October, the year after. It struck me that it was the same colt I saw afterwards in training with Smith at Epsom. I never had any other colt. I was not at home when the message came for him, but was going to London, and met him on the road. I gave my order, and he had the colt. The colt was gone when I returned.

Cross-examined.—I have been a horse-dealer for 30 years. In business I have not been prosperous, having been twice bankrupt, and twice insolvent. In my first bankruptcy, I cannot say whether my creditors ever received a dividend nor can I say as much respecting my second bankruptcy. No account was ever given, nor was there a creditor who applied to me. Mr. Hammond is my assignee. I don't remember ever having asked him to advance me £75 on the order of Allen in my favour to that amount, and that that order arose from a dishonest transaction by me. I do not remember any transaction with Allen, but I do remember one with Kingscoat. I will not swear that I ever told Hammond that Kingscoat owed me money, that he was away, but would soon return, and in the mean time asked him for money. I will not swear that I paid part of this money, and have left the rest unpaid till this day.

His Lordship here told the witness, that he ought to be able to swear to these points one way or the other; but it was impossible to get other than guarded and qualified answers from the witness.

The above are the principal witnesses examined in behalf of Mr. Wood. Others were equally minute in tracing the horse through town, and down to the time he won the Derby. The facts were exactly as Mr. Cockburn had related. Among these witnesses were the Baron de Tessier, John Derly, James Love, Rayner, Drewett, Hitchcock the horse-breaker, and Smith the trainer. A certain period in the course of the evidence rendered it necessary to advert to the actual inspection of the horse.

Baron Alderson said that if evidence could be afforded which should go to show that the examination of the horse's mouth was an infallible criterion, he would assuredly call the serious attention of the Jury to it. If, on the other hand, it was a fallible criterion, he would then tell them either to dismiss it altogether, or to be guarded in the application they should make of evidence thus obtained. In the meantime he earnestly recommended the counsel to consider the question in their evidence, as the course he had adopted was, evidently, the only fair and rational method of proceeding.

Mr. Cockburn would have no objection to show the Gladiator colt, when his *indice* were first pointed out. But he would not undertake to show him to witnesses beforehand, who, he was afraid, would be too ready to take advantage of their knowledge to his detriment.

Baron Alderson put the case of a bill of exchange as a parallel one. Nobody ever thought of objecting to show it, if any doubts existed as to a signature, until the hand-writing had been first described. He saw no sensible difference in the cases as to identity.

Mr. Cockburn submitted that there was no analogy in the cases. If the Gladiator colt had been seen by the other side, it could be easily described; but if he was shown before description, there were plenty of persons to be got to come into court and swear to his identity with any horse.

There was some clapping and stamping in the body of the court as the learned counsel made this observation; but it was speedily repressed by the learned Judge commanding the court to be cleared. He did not, however, enforce this order, but he lectured the offenders very severely upon their indecent conduct. The case then proceeded.

The Solicitor-General said the Gladiator colt was four years old, if he was right; and, if the other side was right, Running Rein was only three. It was important that persons of skill should have an opportunity of examining the horse to settle that question.

The case for the plaintiff having closed,

The Solicitor-General rose to address the jury in behalf of Colonel Peel, the defendant. Having commented upon the sudden and unexpected termination just put to the plaintiff's case, he proceeded to remark upon the different parts of the evidence by which it was supported. He then laid the defendant's case before the jury, in which he intended to show that Running Rein, the winner of the late Derby race, was not the real Running Rein, but a fraudulent substitution of a horse which was foaled by a mare once in the possession of Sir Charles Ibbotson. He would show that this Running Rein was formerly called Macca-beus, and in that name had been entered at several races.—The learned counsel's speech occupied a large portion of the advanced part of the day, and went into details which showed where the two horses were at the various epochs to which the attention of the jury had been called.

It was six o'clock when the Solicitor-General concluded his address to the Jury; and the bar and the spectators evidently appeared anxious that the case should be adjourned; but the Learned Judge decided upon hearing some of the evidence for the defendant, on the ground that as the trial would necessarily go into the next day, it was important that as much should be done as possible.

The following witnesses for the defendant were therefore called and examined:—

Lord Stradbroke, examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley: Was one of the stewards of the Jockey Club last year. He remembered the race on the 4th of June, when Running Rein beat Cremolin at the Newmarket meeting. Cremolin was the property of the Duke of Rutland. The race was for two-year-olds. The Duke made an objection after the race that the winner was three years old. The stewards were Mr. Byng and Mr. Greville. An arrangement was made that the case should be heard at the Houghton Meeting. An application was made to examine the horse's mouth. The stewards met and heard the case, and Mr. Goodman examined two or three witnesses to prove Running Rein was only two years old; the Duke of Rutland produced only one—the boy Kitchen. It was arranged that the boy and a veterinary surgeon, named Barrow, of Newmarket, and Mr. Wetherby, the secretary, should be taken to Goodman's stables. The horse was in a loose box; Kitchen looked at the horse, and said at first he thought it was the horse, and then that he believed it was. It was then proposed that Mr. Barrow should examine the horse's mouth—he is a person of high character, but Goodman objected positively to it, and gave them to understand he would resist by force. He said his legal adviser had advised him not to permit the horse's mouth to be examined. They then returned to the rooms where the stewards met, and he (Lord Stradbroke) reported the result to the meeting. The stewards were of opinion that though the Duke of Rutland had not proved his case, it was one of suspicion. Goodman was told by him (Lord Stradbroke) on the part of the stewards, that the horse should never be allowed to run again at Newmarket unless he permitted the examination of his mouth. The horse had not since run at Newmarket.

By Baron Alderson.—In forty-nine cases out of fifty the mark of the mouth had been stated to be an erroneous test; but lately he had understood it to be reduced to a certainty.

Messenger, the stud-groom to Sir Charles Ibbotson, and Mr. Hayward, the land agent, deposed to the marks of the Gladiator foal sold to Goodman.

George Wharton, groom to Sir Charles Ibbotson, examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley, proved that he took the colt in question to the Masherborough station, on the North Midland Railway, on the 17th of September, and delivered him to Mr. Goodman, who went off the London way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn.—Knew Mr. Goodman by sight very well. It was the day after one of the Doncaster races he took the colt to the station.

Charles Wetherby, examined by Mr. Martin.—Was Secretary to the Jockey Club, and kept with his clerks, the books for Epsom and Newmarket nominations. There was an entry in his books of the entry of Gladiator, in the name of Watson, for the Derby of 1843. That horse was afterwards entered as Macca-beus for the Liverpool Cup, in 1843; the entries closed on or before the 2nd January, 1843. Both entries were in the handwriting of the witness's clerk. There was forfeit of £5 paid for the Liverpool Cup, which was paid in Goodman's name by a Mr. Moffam, in the presence of Goodman. It formed a portion of £45 over-due stakes paid on Goodman's account, to permit his horse Dr. Phillimore to run, in accordance with the rules of the club.

Joseph Farrell, examined by Mr. Martin.—Was clerk to the stewards of the Epsom races. Goodman entered his bay colt Macca-beus for a sweepstake of £5, with fifty sovereigns added, in April, 1843. The colt ran in that race, carrying 7st. as a three-year-old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn.—Captain Flathooker was a bay horse.

Mr. Wetherby, re-examined by Mr. Martin.—Running Rein was first entered for a sweepstake of 50 sovereigns to run at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1844. The next entry was for the Derby; it was made at Newmarket on or before the last day of the July meeting, 1842. The third entry was for the Second October Meeting at Newmarket, 1843, for the 2000 guineas Clearwell Stakes, to be run for in the spring of 1844. He was also entered for a 50 guinea stake at the Abingdon Mile, in October, 1843. The horse did not run at the Houghton Meeting. The meeting took place on the Thursday after the decision of the stewards alluded to by Lord Stradbroke.

The Court then adjourned until the next morning.

TUESDAY.

Long before the time appointed for resuming the trial, on Tuesday morning, Westminster Hall was crowded with individuals connected with the sporting world; and when the doors of the Court of Exchequer were opened, the rush to gain admittance was terrific. In a moment every place appropriated to the public was filled, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the ushers of the court, with the assistance of several police-officers, could keep the crowd from occupying the barristers' benches.

The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Stradbroke, Baron De Tessier, Lord G. Bentinck, and other noblemen and gentlemen were in the court at the time of commencing business, and were accommodated with seats on or near the bench.

Before the business commenced, Baron De Tessier asked Lord George Bentinck to come and speak to him. His lordship was heard to say, "I am a witness in the cause, and cannot hold any conversation with you until the trial is over." Baron Tessier then asked Col. Peel to have a few minutes' conversation with him, which Col. Peel acceded to, and in a few minutes afterwards it was rumoured that Mr. Wood intended to give up his case, and withdraw the record.

Mr. Baron Alderson, on taking his seat on the bench, at ten o'clock, asked the name of the first witness counsel intended to call.

The Solicitor-General.—Mr. George Worley is the first witness, my lord.

Mr. Baron Alderson said, after what had fallen from his lordship yesterday he was placed in a difficult situation as to the production of the horse.

Baron Alderson said—Mr. Cockburn, surely you must be anxious to produce the horse.

Mr. Cockburn felt that it was his duty to produce the horse for the inspection of the jury, and in that opinion his learned friends and the plaintiff fully concurred; but Mr. Wood assured him, the horse had been taken away without his sanction, approbation, or knowledge, and that, having traced it to the place to which it had been first removed, he went there for the purpose of getting possession of the horse, but he was there informed that it had been again removed to some other place.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Why do you not then apply to the police to apprehend the persons so acting, on a charge of horse-stealing? If they were tried before me on such a charge, I would transport them as sure as they are born. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cockburn said no doubt it was an offence which could be so punished, but the only question in which he (Mr. Cockburn) was concerned, was what course he should adopt after what had fallen from his lordship yesterday respecting the production of the horse, for he felt that it would be vain to strive against the effects which must be produced by the non-production of the horse after those remarks; and he had Mr. Wood's assurance that it was not in his power to produce the horse.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—It was for the learned counsel to decide on the course which he should adopt. The case as it now stood was purely a question of fact for the jury to decide. There was a case in the old books in which a poor boy who had found a diamond took it to a jeweller, who kept it. An action was brought to recover the value of the diamond, and as the jeweller refused to produce the diamond the jury found that it was a diamond of the first water, and he (Baron Alderson) thought they had found justly. Up to a certain point this case was perfectly clear, namely, up to the period at which the horse was delivered to Hales, and the question was, did Cobb's colt go from Hales's to Bean's, and subsequently become Running Rein.

Mr. Cockburn was quite willing to do whatever his lordship pleased.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Do whatever you please.

The Solicitor-General said, as far as they (the counsel for the defendant) were concerned they were quite ready to go on and prove their case.

After a short pause it was resolved to proceed.

Mr. George Worley called, and examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley.—Farmed his own property at Sewell, in Northamptonshire. Was at Doncaster races in 1841. Saw Mr. Goodman and Mr. Henry Higgins. Mr. Higgins said something about buying a colt. Got home the day after the St. Leger was run for. A few days afterwards received a colt from Mr. Higgins; it was a kind of a blood-coloured bay colt—a bright bay colt. Received a pedigree shortly afterwards. Had no white about him; no white dot on his forehead, but he might have had a grey hair or two between his eyes. He was in custody from Sept. 20 to the end of January. Was at the last Derby race. Saw the horse called Running Rein at Epsom, got down and looked at him; had no doubt that it was the same horse as I had seen in my paddock. Saw Mr. Higgins there; rode up to the course from the town with him. Also saw Mr. Goodman there. When the horse was at witness's he was in a paddock, and was a lively spirited horse. He had an accident, having hurt himself between the knee and the arm of the near leg. It would leave a scar. Could not be otherwise. The horse has the scar now. The flesh was lacerated a good deal. Had seen Higgins about him. He was christened at the house of witness. He was got by Gladiator, and at first he was to have been called Price Fighter, but Lord Chesterfield had a horse of the same name. Higgins then looked in a book and proposed that he should be called Spartacus—he found that name in a book (laughter); but he was afterwards called Maccabeus.

Baron Alderson.—He did not find that name in a book; or at least in any book he was likely to look in, I suppose? (Much laughter.)

The witness was shortly cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn, but nothing material was elicited.

Mr. George Odell was next called, and examined by Mr. Martin.—I am a horse-dealer at Northampton. I know Henry Higgins and Mr. Worley, of Sewell. I recollect seeing a bay colt at Mr. Worley's early in October, 1841, and in November. Mr. Worley showed me the horse; he was a bay colt, a very good-looking one; he had black legs. He was fifteen hands high, well made, and a good-looking colt, with a good head, and rather strongly made in his hind parts. I went to Mr. Worley's several times subsequently, and saw the colt almost every time that I went there. I saw a cut above the near knee. I afterwards saw him at Northampton—at the Vigo stables. Henry Higgins lodged there. The last time I saw him was as late as April. He was led about by Mr. Higgins's man, who is now dead. I know a paddock at Northampton of which Mr. Markhorne had the letting. Saw the colt there enter in the spring of the year 1843. He continued in this paddock until the latter end of the summer. He had a fresh accident there on the same leg, but a little lower down on the side of the knee. I was at Epsom at the last Derby; went with Mr. Worley there; saw the horse called Running Rein at Epsom. That was the same colt I had seen at Northampton. I will swear it. It had both the marks on the leg.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Now, if we could see the horse, that would prove the case. Who keeps him away? It is quite childish to act in this manner.

Mr. Cockburn here rose, and said he had just received a note from Mr. Wood's solicitor, stating that that gentleman was now convinced that he had been deceived, and he (Mr. Wood) begged to assure the Court that he had not bought the horse until he had passed through what he thought a sufficient ordeal.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—No; there is nothing to show the contrary. The case was accordingly given up on behalf of the plaintiff, and the record withdrawn.

Mr. Cockburn wished to state that he had received a communication from Lord George Bentinck, couched in terms of perfect courtesy, and which were, indeed, perfectly unexceptionable in every point of view, in which his lordship complained that he (Mr. Cockburn) had not put him into the witness-box, and given him an opportunity of disproving the charges of tampering with some of the witnesses, and with feeding, clothing, and holding out pecuniary promises to them. He had made these charges in conformity with his instructions; and, although his lordship was not ostensibly a party to the case, he (Mr. Cockburn) had thought it better to open with these matters, that his learned friend, the Solicitor-General, might know the course he intended to take.

Mr. Baron Alderson did not think any explanation was necessary. He hoped learned counsel would always, without hesitation, in matters in which they were instructed, have no scruples in stating that which they deemed to be proper, however high in rank or station the persons may be upon whom they had to make these observations. This had been the practice and privilege of the bar from time immemorial, and God forbid that it should be otherwise now.

Mr. Cockburn said that it was only due to his lordship to say that he did not complain, but, on the contrary, expressed his high sense of the value of the privileges of the English bar.

Baron Alderson.—I am quite sure nothing has been said by you that could give ground for a charge of impropriety in the conduct of your case.

Mr. Wortley (second counsel for Col. Peel, the Solicitor-General having left the court.) There is no complaint of the kind made by us, my lord.

Baron Alderson.—Oh, no; no ground for it. Lord George Bentinck was most anxious to work out the truth. Nothing more can be said.

Mr. Wortley.—No person feels more than Lord George Bentinck the value of the liberty of the English bar. I may add, however, that the fullest refutation would have been given to the instructions of my learned friend Mr. Cockburn, and to every insinuation that has gone forth to the prejudice of my noble friend, but for the abrupt termination of this trial. But for this circumstance, every charge, or supposed charge even, against Lord George Bentinck, would have been fully and clearly contradicted.

Mr. Baron Alderson, addressing the jury, said—It is now my duty, gentlemen, to tell you that the verdict must be given for the defendant, and you will therefore proceed to give a verdict to that effect. I must tell you, gentlemen, that this case has produced in my mind a deep feeling of sorrow and disgust. Since the opening of the case a most atrocious fraud has been proved to have been practised, and I have seen with great regret gentlemen associating with persons much below themselves in station. If gentlemen would associate with gentlemen, we should have no such practices. But if gentlemen will condescend to race with others below their station, they must expect to be cheated.

[The remarks of his lordship were delivered with much warmth, and in a most emphatic manner, and produced quite a sensation in the Court.]

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant; and thus ended this case, so interesting and important to the sporting world at large, and which decides the Derby stakes.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

WRIT OF ERROR.—THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

On Thursday their lordships met at ten o'clock, to hear the arguments of counsel in support of the writ, or rather writs of error, brought by Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers against the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

Long before the time of their lordships meeting a great number of persons had assembled in the lobbies of the house, anxious to obtain admission.

The following counsel appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in error:—Sir Thos. Wilde, Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Lahee, Mr. Close, Sir Colman O'Loughlin, and Mr. Crampton.

Counsel for the Crown.—The Attorney-General (Sir W. Follett), the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Theiger), the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Smith), and Mr. Waddington.

There were a number of peers present, amongst whom we noticed all the law lords, who had a conversation together before business commenced. The following judges were in attendance:—Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule.

When counsel had been called in,

The Lord Chancellor, addressing Sir Thomas Wilde, said—For whom, Sir Thomas, do you appear?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—I have the honour to appear, my lord, as counsel for Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

The Lord Chancellor.—Does any one appear with you for Mr. O'Connell?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—Yes, my lord; Mr. Peacock is with me; and I think it right to state to your lordships that as separate writs of error have been presented, all the traversers are represented by different counsel, in whom they place confidence. The writs contained many different points, and it was, therefore, arranged that each should be argued separately.

The Lord Chancellor.—Well, if that is so, I suppose when we come to the reply that you will reply on the whole case?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—No, my lord; I cannot undertake to promise that.

The Lord Chancellor.—Then we shall have at least three replies, and I wish

you to recollect that the judges go the circuits on Wednesday next; and, therefore, if the arguments in this cause are not finished before that day, it will be impossible for the house to give judgment this session. I make the remark (said his lordship) for the advantage of the plaintiffs in error. Had you not better (inquired his lordship) consult with the other counsel, and consider whether you should not reply on the whole case.

Sir Thomas Wilde.—I do not think, my lords, that it would be satisfactory to the traversers, if their counsel had not separate replies.

After some further conversation, the Lord Chancellor said it would be better to discuss at another time whether or not the Attorney-General had a right to reply on the whole case.

Sir T. Wilde then said he had the honour to appear for Mr. O'Connell, in support of the writ of error, praying their lordships to reverse the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. Several errors had been assigned, all of which it would be his duty to call their lordships' attention to. The learned counsel then, at great length, stated the nature of the proceedings in Ireland, and, after remarking on the different meetings at which Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers attended, said it had not been proved in evidence that the parties had conspired to meet for an illegal purpose, and that was necessary to support an indictment for conspiracy. Vast numbers of persons assembled at Epsom and Doncaster Races; but surely no charge of conspiracy could be substantiated.

The Lord Chancellor.—Sir Thomas Wilde, you are aware that the allegation in the indictment is, that the parties conspired to meet for an unlawful purpose; that certainly was a question of law, for no acts of violence followed the meeting.

Sir Thomas Wilde said, he should contend that the meeting was not proved to be illegal.

The Lord Chancellor.—Suppose certain individuals agree to call together large assemblies of the people for the purpose of attempting to alter the Constitution as by law established, would not that be an illegal act? That was the question which the house had to decide.

Sir Thomas Wilde.—My lord, certainly that is the question, but he should contend that the party for whom he appeared had only exercised a constitutional right in calling meetings to petition Parliament for real or supposed grievance.

Lord Brougham.—Suppose half the people of England were to assemble at the instigation of a few individuals, say on Salisbury Plain, for the professed purpose of obtaining and demanding an alteration of the laws—would not such a meeting be considered dangerous and illegal?

The Lord Chancellor.—If parties said, Let us assemble in such large numbers that the physical effect will be to obtain a change in the Constitution, would not that be illegal? The question was, whether the meetings and language used were unlawful.

Sir Thomas Wilde then proceeded with his address. He contended that if any conspiracy existed it was not sufficiently defined in the indictment to constitute a legal offence.

The learned gentleman concluded his argument at five minutes to five o'clock, and the further hearing of the argument was adjourned till Friday morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Their lordships again assembled on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

The attendance of peers was much less numerous than on the previous day.

The Law Lords and the Judges present were the same as those in attendance on Thursday.

At a few minutes after ten counsel were called in, and Mr. Peacock proceeded with his address on behalf of Mr. O'Connell.

When Mr. Peacock had concluded, Mr. M. D. Hill followed on behalf of Messrs. Steele and Barrett, and had not concluded when their lordships adjourned.

The further hearing of the argument was adjourned till next day.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES, the close form still prevails for. Some have appeared a little shorter at the ears than they were early in the season. Trimming the interior of the brims with ribbon increases in vogue. Some are merely trimmed with a simple bouquet, composed of a sprig of flowers or fruits; others with a mixture of satin and ribbon. Capotes of white gros de Naples, trimmed with moss roses or bouquets of Persian lilac, are very fashionable.

ROBES are still generally made in the pelisse form. The most favourite trimming is the *Passementerie byrinite*. The materials are muslins, balzarines, barèges, and other half-transparent materials, and silks, which present a beautiful and almost endless variety. Cambric or muslin robes, with the corsage en Elouse, are getting into vogue. Coloured gros de Naples, and white barège robes, with deep flounces, are still in favour for evening dress.

SCARFS are decidedly in the ascendant. Mantles are next in favour. The favourite materials are lace, and sole camelion, trimmed with lace. Embroidered muslin Cambrics are also in vogue. The *Canzou Victoria* is the most novel.

CAPS.—The round form is still in favour. They are made shorter at the ears, and trimmed very lightly.

COIFFURES of hair are not so much in vogue as usual. In fact, caps have nearly superseded them, and have placed them in a decided minority. Among the prettiest Coiffures are those composed of coques of ribbon, which encircle the hind hair and terminate in a knot, with long ends falling on one side.

Fashionable Colours are the same as the last. White and green, however, are increasing in vogue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandeur cut in alabaster;
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevish?

SHAKESPEARE.

Why, indeed, unless he cannot help himself, which was pretty much the condition of the metropolitan man of spirit and enterprise during the last se'nnight. To practical downright sporting there has rarely been within the bills of mortality so dull a week as that now ended; in its theory, perhaps, there never was one so pregnant with interest and matter of account. On Monday last, in the Court of Exchequer, came on for settlement the issue which has lately paralysed with amazement and dread every member of the racing world. For that day the Running Rein case was set down; and at an early hour Mr. Cockburn rose for the purpose of opening it on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Wood, owner of the celebrated horse that won the Derby. After hitting right and left at Lord George Bentinck, "according to his instructions," he proceeded to state that the question the jury were assembled to try was "whether the horse called Running Rein, was a colt foaled in 1841, whose sire was the Saddler, and whose dam was Mab." To prove this, he called no less than eighteen witnesses, several of whom swore point blank to the fact of the animal's identity, and subsequently passed through such an ordeal of cross-examination as would have horrified the echoes of the Old Bailey. Monday closed with the Solicitor-General's speech on the part of the defendant.

Tuesday opened with the examination of a few most respectable persons for the defence, who most clearly and emphatically contradicted every assertion made by the witnesses of the previous day, and established the fact, past the possibility of doubt, that the horse which ran for, and won the Derby, as the three-year-old colt, Running Rein, by the Saddler, out of Mab, was a four-year-old called Maccabeus, bred by Sir Charles Ishobton, by Gladiator, out of his Capiscum mare. Previous to the proof, however, the learned judge, Mr. Baron Alderson, distinctly stated, that nothing would satisfy him but the production of Running Rein to the jury, a proposition with which on Monday the plaintiff's counsel appeared to acquiesce; but on the following morning they broadly stated it was not possible for that desire to be complied with, "inasmuch as the horse had been stolen out of his stable, and conveyed no one knew whither!" This clenched the case—one of the most infamous ever dared to be introduced into a British court of justice. The nest of scoundrels by whom the fraud was concocted were associated together for the purpose—the systematic purpose—of running horses older than the age specified for the events they engaged them in. This they did last year at the Epsom Spring Meeting, where they ran Gone-Away, an Irish four-year-old, hired of Mr. Ferguson, as the identical Simon Pure, Maccabeus, at three-year-old weights. They will be forthwith indicted for conspiracy, and the public will see with astonishment the name of at least one seemingly respectable tradesman of London, a man of substance and credit, included in the list of vagabonds. "Auri sacra fames!" What indeed will you not induce men to perpetrate?

The great bout at Cricket, Kent against England, commenced on Monday, at Lord's, and terminated on Wednesday, after the players' imminent risk of being drowned on the spot, on the first day; a water-spout took it into its head to burst over the ground just in the nick of the fun—when everybody was there. Such a catastrophe has not been witnessed since the days of Deucalion. The score terminated with 172 for Kent, and 156 for England. The science displayed was a theme of general eulogy. There was a little more cricket during the week, and a little boat-racing at Eritth, but neither of a character to call for details of them.

Thursday being the first public day at Tattersall's since the verdict in favour of Orlando for the Derby, the Subscription-room was better attended than it has been on a Thursday since Epsom Races. There was little, if any, business done, the matter of interest being the announcement by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, that the Derby settling is fixed for Monday next. It will be far from a good one. The partial settling pending the trial was a most inconvenient proceeding. Already its effects have been felt. On Monday next more than one crash is likely to come of it.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The all-absorbing Running Rein case being set down for trial this day, the attendance at the Corner was confined to the select few who were unable to obtain admission into the Court of Exchequer. Reports of the progress of the plaintiff's case were received in the course of the afternoon, and up to a certain point it bore so favourable an aspect, that 3 to 1 on Orlando was the highest offer; this trainer's evidence, however, was so complete a break down, that 4 and 5 to 1 were afterwards laid, and the Orlando party evidently booked it "a certainty." On the Goodwood events, the St. Leger, and the Derby of 1845, some betting took place, at the following averages:—

12 to 1 agst Red Deer	20 to 1 agst Franchise (t)	20 to 1 agst Parthian
14 to 1 — Craton Oil (t)	20 to 1 — The Currier	20 to 1 — Pride of Kildare (t)
17 to 1 — Best of Three	Gunter is declared to be "not likely to start"!!	

2 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t)	20 to 1 agst Khondooz (t)
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4 to 1 agst The Curd	12 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)	30 to 1 agst Devil to Pay (t)
8 to 1 — Ithuriel (t)	23 to 1 — Morpeth	

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's Lot, t	23 to 1 agst Virago c (t)	50 to 1 agst Sowby (t)
16 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t)	50 to 1 — Columbus (t)	66 to 1 — Bastion (t)
20 to 1 — Seaman	50 to 1 — Minikin c (t)	66 to 1 — Young Eelype (t)

10 to 1 agst Craton Oil	18 to 1 agst Rest of Three	18 to 1 agst The Currier
12 to 1 — Red Deer	18 to 1 — The Nra	20 to 1 — Parthian
16 to 1 — Franchise	18 to 1 — Lucy Hanks	20 to 1 — Subduer
17 to 1 — Canton	18 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	20 to 1 — Elegance Ally

6 to 4 ag Alice Hawthorn (t)	9 to 1 agst The Nquire (t)	20 to 1 ag Rob. de Gorham (t)
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4 to 1 agst The Curd (t)	8 to 1 agst Uely Buck (t)	20 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
7 to 1 — Ithuriel	12 to 1 — Red Deer (t)	25 to 1 — Fough-a-ballagh (t)
8 to 1 — The Princess (t)	11 to 1 — Bay Nomus (t)	

5000 to 100 agst Bloodstone (t)	3800 to 50 agst Clear the Way
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FINE ARTS—THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE WHISTONIAN CONTROVERSY. FROM A PICTURE BY MULREADY, R.A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

To quote ourselves, this is "one of the most beautiful cabinet pictures ever painted: it has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the general treatment." It is a masterly illustration of Goldsmith's exquisite "Vicar of Wakefield," representing the famous dispute on Monogamy, in Chap. II., or Whiston's tenet, that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second. The disputants are the Vicar and his friend, a rosy-gilled, portly parson of the old school, Mr. Wilmot, whose daughter, Arabella, the Vicar's son is about to marry. It will be recollected that the Vicar having completed a tract on his favourite subject of dispute, which he looked upon as a masterpiece, both for argument and style, he could not, in the pride of his heart, avoid showing it to his old friend, Mr. Wilmot, as he made no doubt of receiving his approbation; but not till too late he discovered that he was most violently attached to the contrary opinion, and with good reason; for he was at that time actually courting a fourth wife. This, as may be expected, produced a dispute, attended with some acrimony, which threatened to interrupt the intended alliance; but on the day before that appointed for the ceremony, the Vicar and Mr. Wilmot agreed to discuss the subject at large. Who can forget the admirable description of the contest?—"It was managed with proper spirit on both sides. He asserted that I was heterodox, I retorted the charge; he replied, and I rejoined." The picture represents the moment, "when the controversy was hottest," just as the Vicar is about to be called out by one of his relations, who advises him to give up the dispute—at least till his son's wedding is over. Then the sequel:—"How," cried I, "relinquish the cause of truth, and let him be a husband, already driven to the very verge of absurdity. You might as well advise me to give up my fortune as my argument." "Your fortune," returned my friend, "I am sorry to inform you, is almost nothing. The merchant in town, in whose hands your money was lodged, has gone off, to avoid a statute of bankruptcy, and is thought not to have left a shilling in the pound. I was unwilling to shock you or the family with the account till after the wedding; but now it may serve to moderate your warmth in the argument; for I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune secure." "Well," returned I, "if what you tell me be true, and if I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavow my principles. I'll go this moment and inform the company of my circumstances; and as for the argument, I even here retract



THE WHISTONIAN CONTROVERSY, FROM THE PICTURE BY MULREADY, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE HELLESPONT."

This almost Lilliputian specimen of naval architecture has already been noticed in our journal. It is now lying in St. Katherine's Docks, where its diminutive proportions are very attractive. It is entirely without paint, but has a very gay appearance, as if constructed of satin-wood and mahogany. It has lately arrived from the Bermudas, and is said to be the smallest vessel that has ever performed such a voyage; being only 40 tons burden, and is exceeded in size by many of our Thames barges.

The principal employment of the Bermudians, by the way, is building vessels, which are generally small, swift, and very durable, being constructed of cedar; they are likewise noted for their graceful little boats; and on Ireland Island large sums have been expended, in order to render it a strong port for a naval and military depot. Their



THE "HELLESPONT," FROM THE BERMUDAS.

fame for building vessels is of some antiquity; for when Sir George Sommers was driven upon the Bermudas, in 1609, on his voyage to Virginia, he and his party made their way thence to their original destination in two small cedar-built vessels, constructed by his men; and that in which Sir George embarked, did not contain an ounce of iron, except one bolt in the keel.

THE BANK CHARTER.

As the different enactments of the Bank Charter Bill come into operation at different periods, we think we shall render a useful service to our readers by specifying the date of the commencement of the operation of each enactment.

1. The division of the departments of the Bank of England takes place "upon the 31st day of August, 1844."
2. All persons may demand notes for gold at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, "from and after the 31st of August, 1844."
3. Bank of England exempt from stamp duty "from and after 31st August, 1844;" Bank to allow £180,000 per annum, from the same date.
4. No new bank of issue to be allowed "from and after the passing of this act."
5. Existing banks of issue to give notice to the commissioners of stamps and taxes of their claim to issue to the extent of their average issue during the 12 weeks preceding the 27th April—such notice to be given "within one month next after the passing of this act."
6. No bank to issue upon an average of four weeks a higher amount than that allowed by the commissioners "after the 10th day of October, 1844."
7. A return of the name of every bank, and of every partner in each banking firm or company, shall be made to the commissioners of stamps and taxes "on the 1st day of January in each year, or within 15 days thereafter."
8. The agreements that have been made between the Bank of England and the bankers named in schedule C shall cease and determine "on the 31st day of December next."
9. The compensation of one per cent. to such banks shall cease "on the 1st day of August, 1856."
10. Any banking company in London, or within 65 miles thereof, though the number of partners exceed six, may draw, accept, or indorse bills of exchange "from and after the passing of this act."
11. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of England shall continue until the expiration of "12 months' notice, to be given after the 1st day of August, 1855."

ANTI-GRAHAM WAFERS.

(From Punch.)

DEDICATED TO THE HOME SECRETARY, AND POLITELY PRESENTED TO HIM BY THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

We have published this day, at our office, price—but we will not appeal to the sordidness of our readers—a sheet of emblematical devices, with mottoes, for Sir James Fouché Graham, which, from the peculiar appropriateness of their sarcasm, backed by the extraordinary adhesiveness of their gum, are adapted to stick to the Home Secretary for life.

We have also just dotted off a good stinging envelope, which we intend to hold up as a mirror to Sir James Fouché Graham's very bad nature.

The following are some of the devices and mottoes:—

DEVICE.	MOTTO.
A blunderbuss on full cock.....	I hope the contents will reach you.
A black lobster.....	Not to be red without getting into hot water.
A manacle.....	I trust this will come to hand.
A clenched fist.....	Should this meet your eye.
A bee.....	Touch my wax, you'll feel my stings.
A soda-water bottle.....	If opened, a noise will follow.
Crocodile with mouth open.....	You're welcome to the inside.
A fox.....	You'll be run down, if you break cover.

CHINESE WATER-BRAVE.

A very interesting item has just been added to the popular "Chinese Collection," at Hyde-park Corner. It has been received direct from China, and is a "Water-brave," with all his warlike accoutrements, and is believed to be the only specimen of the kind ever brought to England. The Water-brave is a soldier mounted upon a large hollow body, and armed with a trident weapon, &c., a fit antagonist, it was thought, before the late encounter, to cope with British seamen; but, by this time, we suspect the Chinamen must be satisfied of their sorry contrivance to withstand those who are accustomed to "rule the waves;" whilst it is altogether unworthy of a people who have been the authors of three of the most important inventions or discoveries of modern times—the art of printing, the composition of gunpowder, and the magnetic compass. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that



CHINESE "WATER-BRAVE."

the "Water-brave" might be more advantageously employed in the peaceful pursuit of lake fishing.

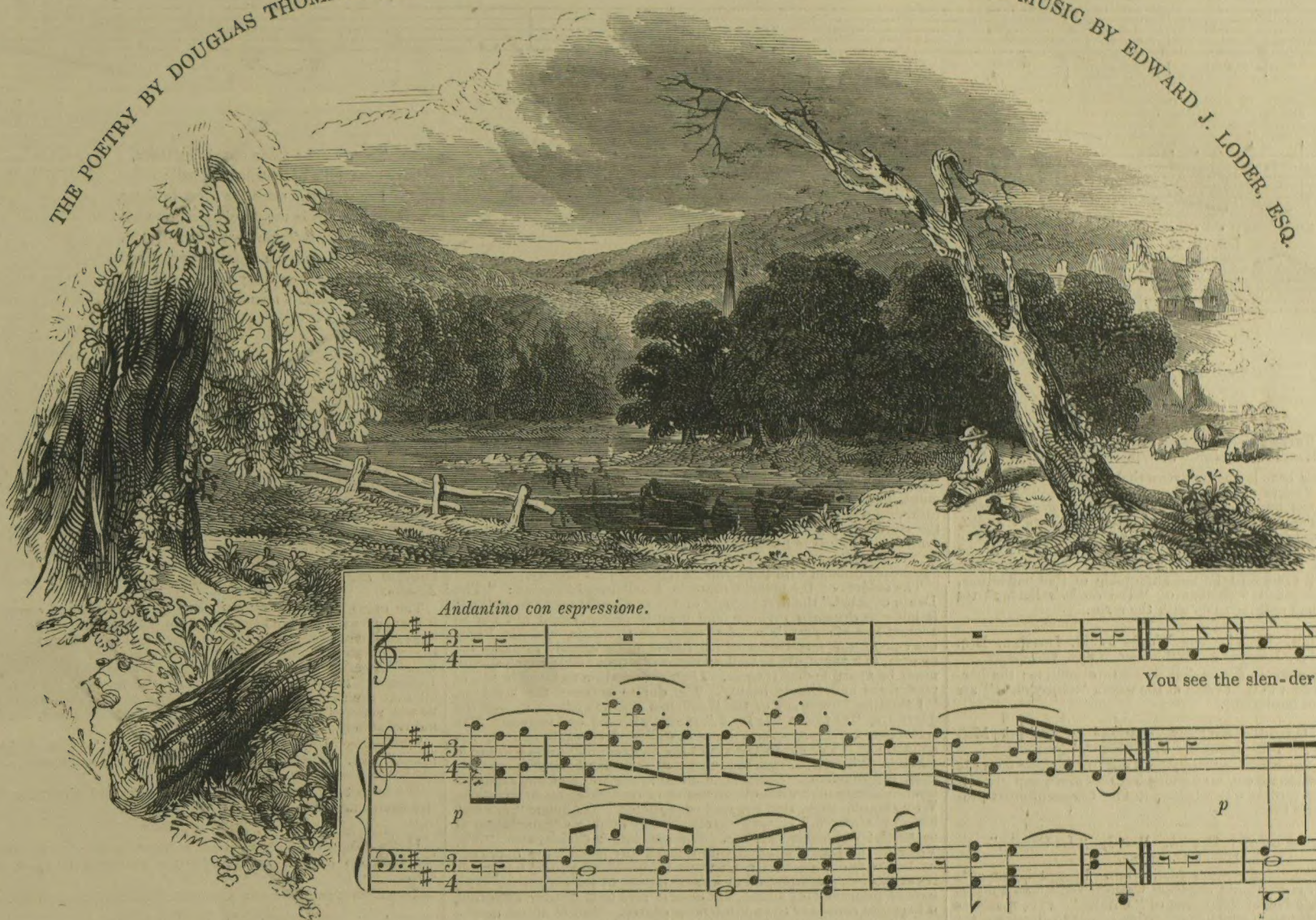
It should be explained that the "horse" whereon "the brave" rides is made of pig-skin blown into shape; he bears a match-lock pistol, and upon the trident are iron rings, which he shakes to intimidate "the barbarians." The costume is the ordinary Chinese dress, the trousers being tucked up.

“YOU SEE THE SLENDER SPIRE THAT PEERS.”

A Ballad.

THE POETRY BY DOUGLAS THOMPSON, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD J. LODER, ESQ.



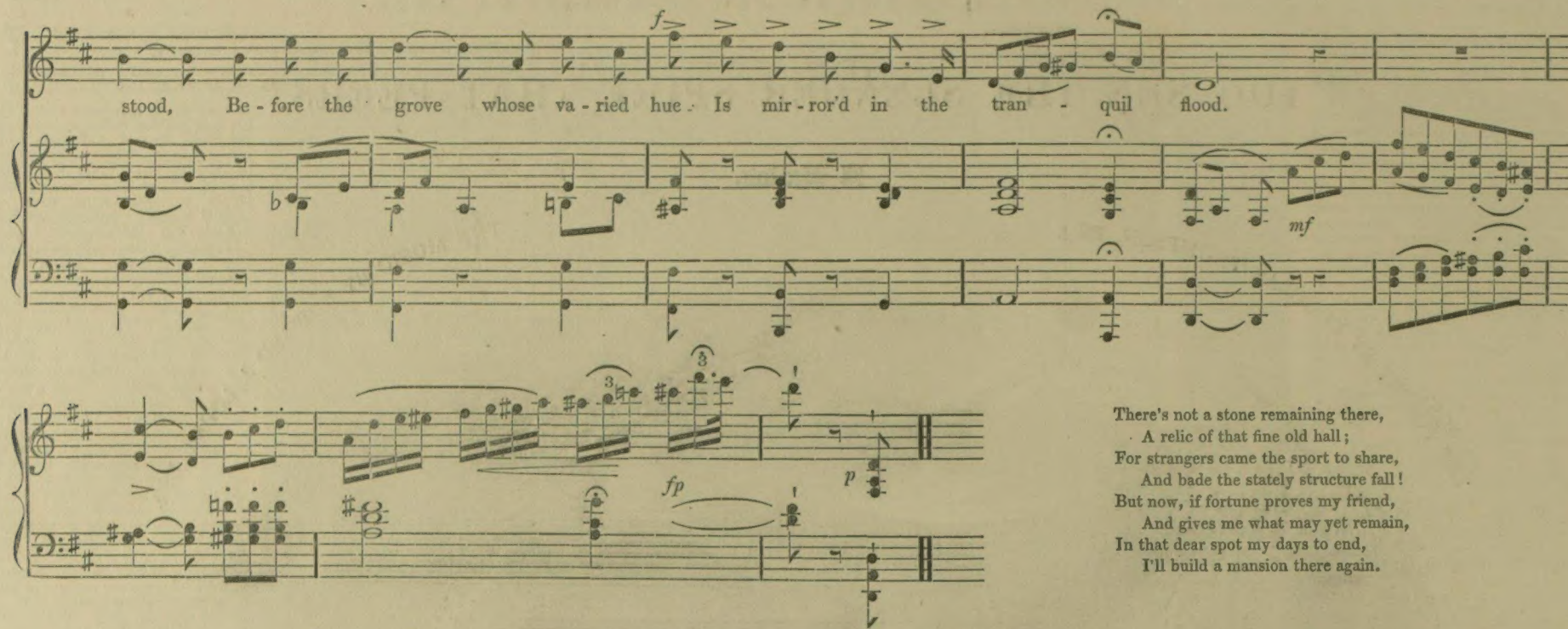
Andantino con espressione.

You see the slen-der spire that

peers A-bove the trees that skirt the stream; 'Twas there I pass'd those ear - ly years Which now seem like some hap - py dream. You

see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man - sion stood, Be - fore the grove whose va - ried hue Is

mir - ror'd in the tran - quil flood. You see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man - sion



NEW MUSIC.

THE SEAMAN'S BRIDE. The words by Mr. THOMAS FRICKER, the music by HENRY FARMER. J. Williams, Cheapside.

The melody of this song is not very remarkable, except in a passage where the words "mirth and glee" and "boundless sea" are saddened and confined by an union with a needless and unconnected minor phrase. The progressions and harmonies at bars 1 and 2, page 3 (and repeated in the second verse), are against all rule. The second portion, or half, of bar 1, ought to be the harmony of 6-4, and the consecution of the fifths between it and bar 2 on the same page is intolerable. By some mistake the authorship of this ballad was, in our last, confounded with that of "The Sailor's Bride;" the notice, however, had nothing to do with the error.

THE GIPSY CHILD. Ballad. The Words by H. LOVELL, Esq. The Music by N. J. SPORLE. Williams and Son, Cheapside.

A pretty flowing melody in design, but faulty in execution: the harmonies (?) which occur in each verse at the words "Gipsy child" are not only wrong but intolerable.

LA MOSCOVIE. Quadrille Nouveau, composé et dédié à Miss Woodhead par Elise Launitz. J. Williams, Cheapside.

A quadrille nouveau would certainly be a novelty in these days; in the present production we can see nothing but that grace and (for this style of music) correctness which belong to fifty thousand other productions of a similar kind.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Part I. "La Giselle." London: D. Bogue.

This is an interesting and curious publication. It contains an outline memoir of that charming danseuse Calotta Grisi, and a poetically written description of the Ballet of "Giselle." It is, to use its own words, a *feuilleton*, in which "engraving comes to illustrate the text, and the text the engraving." There is a portrait in this number of Grisi (which alone would recommend it to all persons of taste), besides a number of wood-cut illustrations of the ballet, executed in a first-rate style of art. We would advise, however, the author of the highly-wrought descriptive narrative to restrain his muse a little. The "Advertisement" which comes at the end of the "libretto," would have rendered Nat. Lee ten times more mad than he ever was, could he have lived to read it. What does the author mean by "the golden or silver notes of a male or female singer?" We confess ourselves to be at a loss!

I COME TO SCENES OF EARLY DAYS; ballad. Written by J. A. PAGE, Esq.; composed by F. H. S. PENDLETON. Smith, Liverpool.

There is a pretty sentiment in the words of this ballad, which has been rather well expressed. Bars two and three of the symphony might have contained a better figure with more correct harmony, namely, had the bass been a third higher. The composer should not have made a trisyllable of the word "alter'd." The progression at bars twelve and sixteen of the melody is not good, but altogether it is a pleasing composition.

PAULINE POLKA. Composed by A. DE LENONCOURT. Mrs. James Rae, Berners-street.

It is said that "La Polka" has been introduced to the weather-cock Parisians by a certain *Maitre de danse politique*, on the same principle that Napoleon ordered the dome of the Invalides to be gilt, namely, to make the vane of the French mind veer from something "grave to gay." Be that as it may over the water, the serious heads of Englishmen have been turned by this dance. The music to this Polka is another of the eternal "ringing the changes" on a few chords, which, if it had no ancestor or rival, might claim some notice for melody and grace.

VALSES ROYALES D'ANGLETERRE. For the piano-forte. Composed by EDWARD PAGE. Jefferys and Co., Frith-street, Soho. This collection consists of fifty-five waltzes, besides introductions and codas, in eleven books, which occupy close upon one hundred pages! Mr. Page must have an imperfect notion of the value of our pages or space, to think we could give a distinct notice of each particular value. We, however, have looked them all over (not overlooked them), and found many passages of grace and beauty constructed upon the Strauss and Lanner models. Thirteen more books of waltzes are promised on a similarly extensive scale! We suspect this is a national rising on their part against the recent and successful invasion of the Polkas. But the Valse, after all, is no more English than the Polka. In truth, Mr. Page is an inexhaustible writer in this style of composition; he is the Lopez de Vega of valse libretti.

SONGS FOR THE NURSERY. Nos. 1 to 7. Composed by Miss Brouncker. Willis and Co., Lower Grosvenor-street.

We do not much incline to Nursery Rhymes, or Stories, but we must congratulate the fair composer on having introduced some simple and pleasing music into that hitherto squalling locality. No. 2 ("The Lullaby") is extremely sweet and soft. No. 3 ("The Witches") is good, but above the comprehension of a "baby." No. 4 ("Hark! the Dogs") contains a spicy bit of satire at the close (clothes?). No. 5 ("The North Wind") is extremely pretty and affectionate. No. 6 we do not like, as it familiarises Cockney pronunciation in his rhymes, and No. 7 is inferior to the old song of "Who killed Poor Robin?" but altogether, although we do not like to see puerilities coupled with any Art, Miss Brouncker has produced a series of melodies and arrangements which even adult musicians may approve.

THE DEATH OF ABEL. An Oratorio composed by GEORGE PERRY, the words from the Scriptures and Gesner's Poem. Lee, Albemarle-street.

To write or invent an oratorio is about the most serious task or undertaking for which a composer can possibly prepare his genius. The requisites for such a performance are many and various. In the first place, he must have a deep and poetical sense of the matter or

subject he takes in hand—his judicious taste in the first instance must have selected, and in the second, his genius and learning must attire it in appropriate musical costume. How often have we seen the most sacred themes dressed up in the garb of orchestral buffoonery on one hand, and on the other, cowed into monkish and unamiable severity by a love for obsolescence and ignorance! The real treatment, like Truth, lies between—and though we have often heard cathedral music highly, nay, as solemnly effective on the stage as in the church, when descriptive of some holy ceremony, we have, *au contraire*, listened in the face to sounds as *profane* as we ever heard in a vaudeville theatre. The mighty Handel seems to be the only one deeply imbued with the awful sacredness of his themes.

The subject of the present oratorio is felicitously chosen: "The Death of Abel," the first tragedy of the earth—the scene in which it is laid—its *dramatis personæ* and time of action, could not fail to suggest to a composer's mind some noble thoughts, and Mr. Perry has caught the inspiration of his theme most happily in many instances, and poetically as well as musically (two terms which should never be apart) bodied it forth. Leah's invocation to Cain is full of tenderness and simple beauty. The duetto between the brothers, "I tremble," has much of the Handelian strength about it, and the quartetto, "O praise the Lord," is very graceful and smooth. The recitatives are highly expressive and well and characteristically accompanied. The choruses exhibit the contrapuntal knowledge of a *maestro*, although perhaps the fulness of their parts is not *continuous* enough throughout. Handel could embroider on the same ground a hundred times over without concealing or disfiguring his first pattern. With this objection, they are well constructed. The fugue "For who has any strength," is very excellent—the double augmentation at pages 92, 93, is highly effective. The concluding chorus, also, "The Voice of the Lord," is admirably worked up: in fact, the only fault we find with our countryman's work (of which we should be proud) is the too frequent iteration of a vocal phrase by the orchestra. This may be unheeded for a time, but once it lays hold of your attention, it becomes *ennuyant* to an intolerable degree. Half of those instrumental echoes might be omitted without injury to the sense or rhythm, but, on the contrary, with great benefit to the general effect of this truly talented composition. We advise all lovers of good music to hear it the next time it is performed at Exeter Hall.

MODEL OF VENICE.—A concert will be given on Monday, at her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the proprietors of the Model of Venice, the ingenuity of which has hitherto been but indifferently recognised by the public. For the above occasion, Mr. Lumley has liberally granted the free use of the concert-room, and the most distinguished artists of the establishment have, in like manner, accorded their eminent services gratuitously.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 47.)

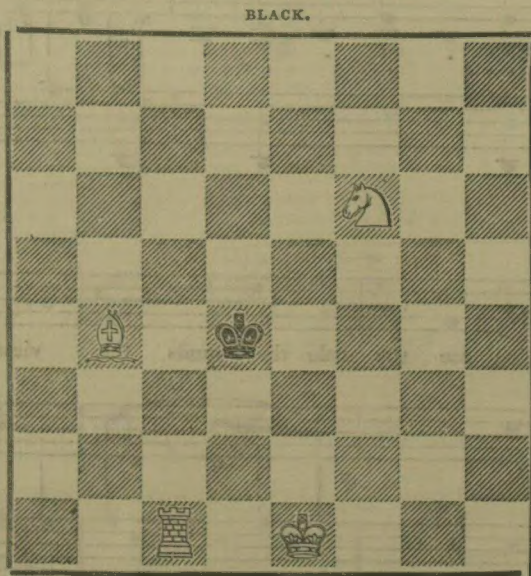
(The black Queen in this problem should be a white one.)

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Q to Q R 4th | K takes P |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 3rd ch | K moves |
| 3. Q to Q Kt 2nd | K takes P |
| 4. Q to Q B 3rd ch | K takes P |
| 5. Q to K B 3rd | K moves |
| 6. B to K 4th | K moves |
| 7. B to Q 2nd | K moves |
| 8. B to Q Kt 4th | K moves |
| 9. B to Q R 3rd | K moves |
| 10. Kt to K B sq | K moves |
| 11. Kt to Q 6th ch | K moves |
| 12. Q to Q B 3rd | K takes Q |
| 13. K to K B 6th | K moves |
| 14. Q B P ch | K moves |
| 15. K P mates | |

Problem No. 48.

(By Clericus Delgovitiæ.)

White to move and mate in four moves.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday night, Moriani made his second appearance, and met with increased success in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." On Wednesday he sang at the Palace, and enchanted the ears of royalty.

On Thursday (for the benefit of Grisi), the opera of "Otello" was produced, with a cast which was never before equalled. Grisi, as *Desdemona*, Mario as the *Moor*, Fornasari as *Iago*, Corelli in the hitherto neglected part of *Rodrigo*, and the mighty Lablache as *Elmiro*.

The opera of "Otello," is one of Rossini's noblest conceptions; it abounds with musical science, mixed with poetical feeling, and perhaps was never so magnificently represented as on Thursday last. All the prominent beauties of the opera came out magnificently; the trio, "Ti parla l'amore" was beautifully sang by Grisi, Corelli, and Lablache. The quartetto leading into the finale of the first act was all that the nicest ear could exact. Mario was delightful in *Otello*: he was perhaps a little more like *Romeo* than the *Moor*, but he was, notwithstanding, very delightful.

Moriani again appeared in a portion of the "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, relieved in some degree from his hoarseness, delighted the house once more.

We cannot say more than we have already said about the superlative excellence of the ballet department.

HERR DÜBLER.—This magician without magic, this modern Breslau, took his leave of London, for the present season, on Monday last.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Friday.—Since Monday we have received a full average time-of-year supply of English wheat, the quantity of which on offer to-day was tolerably good. Although the attendance of buyers was somewhat numerous, the demand was in a very sluggish state, and prices had a downward tendency. Foreign wheat was amending, and might have been purchased on easier terms. For all descriptions of spring corn, the supplies of which were by no means large, we had a very dull sale, and in almost every instance the currencies were somewhat easier.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4160; barley, 350; oats, 4620. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2530. Foreign: wheat, 11,120; barley, 4880; oats, 10090 qrs. Flour, 4210 sacks; malt, 2710 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 53s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 26s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malted ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 58s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, 26s to 34s; old ditto, 27s to 32s; grey peas, 31s to 35s; maple, 31s to 35s; white, 35s to 40s; boliers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s; per 28 lbs made flour, 50s to 53s; Dantzic, red, 45s to 61s; white, 60s to 68s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and for cakes we have had a steady demand, at full prices, but all other kinds of seeds have been a mere drag.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; foreign, £7 5s to £7 15s; rapeseed £3 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary 55s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 22s 9d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 38s 0d; peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 34s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s, 6d.

Tea.—The stock of tea in bond in London, on the 1st instant, consisted of 30,916,000 lbs, against 27,870,000 ditto at the corresponding period in 1843. By private contract very little is doing, yet prices are steadily supported.

Sugar.—For all descriptions of sugar we have to report an inactive inquiry, yet the importers are firm at late rates. The supplies on hand are now much larger than last season.

Coffee.—In Ceylon coffee very little is doing at late rates, good ordinary being quoted at 50s. per cwt. Jamaica, and most other kinds of coffee, met a slow enquiry.

Rice.—This article is flat, yet prices are mostly supported. The public sales have been by no means extensive.

Rum.—We have a very steady sale for rum, at full prices, proof Leewards selling at 2s 2d to 2s 2½d.

Provisions.—In consequence of the increasing arrivals, Irish butter has given way from 1s to 2s per cwt. Cork and Limerick is now selling at 72s to 74s; and Waterford, 73s to 74s. Foreign butter is a mere drag, and the turn lower. The bacon market is steady, but all other kinds of provisions being heavily on hand.

Tallow.—This article is steady, at 4½s 3d to 4½s 9d for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s 6d. for forward delivery.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, and prices are well supported. Other oils are quite as dear.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 16s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d; Hotspur, 20s 6d; Hilda, 22s; Hetton, 24s; Adelaide, 24s; West Tees, 22; Staveley, 16s; Elgin, 19s per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being by far more unfavourable than even those of last week, the demand here for all kinds of hops is active, at prices fully equal to those quoted in our last report. Sussex pockets, £6 to £6 10s; Wensley of Kent do., £6 10s to £7; Mid Kent do., £7 to £10; do. bags, £7 to £9 10s; East Kent do., £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £12.

Wool.—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for all kinds of wool, the value of which is somewhat on the advance.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes have become dull in sale on easier terms. New ones are in request, at 8s to 16s per cwt.

Smithfield.—In to-day's market the numbers of beasts on offer were only moderate, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at, in some instances, a decline of 2d per 8lbs.

There were on sale, 12 beasts from Holland, and 70 horned and polled Scots from Aberdeen. The supply of sheep was tolerably good, yet the mutton trade rated some what soave, at full prices. In lambs a good business was doing, and Monday's quotations were well supported.

Although the numbers of calves were very extensive, the veal trade was somewhat brisk, at full currencies. In pigs, little was doing, yet previous rates were supported. Milch cows moved off steadily, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs.—To sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 567; cows, 175; sheep and lambs, 12,150; calves, 469; pigs, 389.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although the supplies of meat on sale to-day at this market were but moderate, the demand for all descriptions was inactive, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 2s 2d to 2s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HUNTER.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the Royal Exchange last foreign post day, the supply of bills drawn on foreign nations, although unusually large, was not equal to the demand, and a fall in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. This change in money prospects is purely the effect of the considerable importations, which are now in progress, of all descriptions of agricultural produce from abroad; and should these imports continue to the same extent during the remainder of the season, they may have an unfavourable influence on the money market. Indeed, already is the interest on loans of money becoming gradually higher and so likewise are the rates of discount charged for cashing Bills of Exchange. On the English Stock Exchange, however, no scarcity of money is, at all events, as yet apparent, although little inclination to invest money in the Consols, or in any other description of our public securities, has been shown by the capitalists since our last publication. Prices are, however, fairly supported by purchases, made for the Court of Chancery, and for different public bodies; and, as the floating stock in the market was scarcely smaller in its amount, it is justly presumed that little chance at present exists of any decline occurring in their present quotations.

As the interest on money advances, so likewise does the value of the shares of the London Banking Associations. The proprietors of the Union Bank of London are particularly sanguine of a further improvement soon occurring in their property, and they therefore ask higher prices than the moneyed interest at present is willing to pay. The same feeling exists, but perhaps not to the same extent, amongst the proprietors of the London and Westminster and of the London Joint Stock Banks, for higher annual incomes are expected to be drawn from all of them.

To railway property, also, the attention of capitalists continues to be directed, and this channel for the investment of spare monies is still a favourite one with the public. Birmingham Stock has reached 222, and will be higher when the differences with the Grand Junction are finally arranged, an event which is expected speedily to take place. Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Great Western are also saleable at their late high quotations. The deduction of the dividends is the reason for their prices appearing to be lower. On the whole, matters remain in a sound and healthy state in this department of the money market.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual amount of transactions has been again done, although in prices but little alterations can be quoted. Spanish bonds are still an object of attraction for speculators. The dividends having been paid, prices have recovered a portion of their late depression. Dutch stock of all descriptions, is also again higher, and so are Belgian bonds. The securities of Austria and of Russia continue to command very high prices. In various descriptions of American goods, likewise, a good deal of business has been again done at prices fully as dear as we last quoted them.

BANKING FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 20½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 199; East India Stock, 220 to —; Union Bank of London, 123 to —; Three per Cent. Consols, —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½; Three and a Half per Cent., 1818, —; Three and a Half per Cent. New, 102½; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½ to —; Five per Cent., —; Loan Annuities, 127-16 to —; India Bonds, 96 prem.; Exchange Bills, 75 prem.; Consols for the Settlement, — to ex. div.; National Bank of Ireland, — to —; Consols for the Opening, 99½; South Sea Stock, —; South Sea Old Annuities, —; Union of Australasia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Colonial Bank, 15; British North American Bank, 42.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Belgian, 104 to —; Buenos Ayres, 35½ to 36; Co. Lombard Bonds, 13½ to —; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —; Mexican, 35½ to —; Portuguese Consols, 45½; Peruvian, 57 to —; Spanish per Cent. 23½ to —; Spanish 3 per Cent., 33½ ex. div.; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 61½ to —; Dutch 5 per Cent., 100½; Russian 118½ to —; Austrian Bonds, 116 to —; Danish, 90 to 85; Brazilian, 82½ to 83; Chilean 105; Cuba 6 per Cent., —; Neapolitan, — to —; Dutch 4 per Cent., —.

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 64 to 65; Scarborough Branch, 21; Birmingham and Gloucester, 44 to 45; Bristol and Exeter, 77 to 79; Eastern Counties, Registered, 13½ to —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63 to 64; Great North of England, 102 to —; Great Western, 126 to 127; Hull and Selby, 59 to 60; London and Brighton, 46½; London and Blackwall, 73; Greenwich, 62; Croydon, 18 to —; London and Birmingham Stock, 220 to 222; Manchester and Leeds, 38 pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 56 to —; South Western, 84; Midland Counties, 93 to 94; North Midland, 95; Newcastle and Darlington, 41; Northern and Eastern, 97 to 98; Paris and Rouen, 89; Paris and Lyons, 89; South Eastern and Dover, 35; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, —; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, — to —; Chester and Holyhead, 44 to —; North British, —; Strathgordon and Bale, —; Rouen and Havre 20 pm.; Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 25; Bristol and Gloucester, — to —; Liverpool and Manchester, —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 105 to —; Guildford Junction, —; Norwich and Brandon, 74; Grand Junction, 222; Trent Valley, —; Carlisle, Dumfries, and Glasgow, — prem.; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, —; Glasgow and Ayr, 58 to —; Edinburgh and Berwick, 23 to —; Lancaster and Dumfries, 6.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE JULY 1.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Dr. William Smith, as one of his Physicians.
BANKRUPT.—H. W. COLLINSON, hat maker, Stamford-street. T. SCOTT, baker, Colchester. W. HARDING, grocer, Southampton-street, Camberwell. P. ROBERTS, butcher, Handley, Cheshire.
SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—S. BROWN, saddler, Ayr. J. M'KELVIE, coal dealer, Edinburgh.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 5.—3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. L. R. Warner to be Captain, vice Nugent; Cornet G. P. Coote to be Lieutenant, vice Warner; P. A. Oakes to be Cornet, vice Coote. 17th Light Dragoons: Lieut. H. K. Boucheret to be Captain, vice Broadley; Cornet S. Le Hunt Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Boucheret; Cornet N. M. Innes to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor.
12th Regiment of Foot: Ensign G. H. M. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Butcher; C. Maitland to be Ensign, vice Johnston. 23rd: Sergeant-Major C. Grant, Grenadier Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice G. Moore. 43rd: Captain R. N. Phillips to be Captain, vice Havelock. 46th: Captain G. P. Mannel to be Captain, vice Clarke. 48th: Lieut. G. S. Tidy to be Captain, vice Hall; Ensign W. E. Wyndome to be Lieutenant, vice Tidy; Sergeant-Major M. Mann to be Ensign, vice Wyndome. 53rd: Capt. G. F. Havelock to be Captain, vice Phillips; Capt. W. H. F. Clarke to be Captain, vice Mannel. 60th: G. Warburton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Roche; Lieut. J. F. Jones to be Adjutant, vice Mitchell. 88th: Ensign S. Dunning to be Adjutant, vice Maxwell.
Rifle Brigade: Sec. Lieut. A. Lantour to be First Lieutenant, vice Dawson; J. C. Nicholl to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lantour.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign J. N. Holmes to be First Lieutenant, vice Mortimer; S. Peel to be Ensign, vice Holmes.

UNYACHTING.—Lieut. G. Maitland to be Captain, vice Phillips.
OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JULY 3.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut. P. R. Cocks to be Second Captain, vice Caddy; Sec. Lieut. W. F. Lock to be First Lieutenant, vice Cocks.
ADMIRALTY, JULY 3.—Corps of Royal Marines: Gentleman Cadet F. C. Knight to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. H. SPENCE, Malster, Leeds.
BANKRUPT.—T. M. SKELTON, stationer, Southampton. F. STOKES, importer, London-wall. T. TANSLEY, straw-plait dealer, St. John-street. M. CASANAS, wine merchant, Fenchurch-street. J. RAMSAY, cheesemonger, Chapel-square, Rotherhithe. J. B. SWAINE, innholder, Newland street, Eaton-square, Piccadilly. T. HINDMARSH, grocer, Hartlepool, Durham. F. PLANK, perfumer, Plymouth. J. VERNON, licensed victualler, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire. R. LODGE, innkeeper, Thornhill, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

At Court Hill, County Mayo, the lady of John Gardiner, Esq., of a daughter.—The lady of the Rev. Dr. Senior, Head Master of Bailey Fere Grammar School, and Campden Lecturer of Wakefield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's, St. Alban's, Thomas Lewis, Esq., to Olivia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Richardson.—At Jesus Chapel, near Southampton, John Baker, Esq., to Catherine Stopford, youngest daughter of Captain Woodriff, Royal Navy, of Woolston Lawn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor PUZZI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, July 11, 1840, on which occasion will be presented (for the first time this season), Donizetti's celebrated Opera, ANNA BOLENA. Henry VILL (King of England), Signor Lablache; Percy, Signor Moriani (his first appearance in that character); Smolton (Page and Minister to the Queen), Signora Favanti (Her first appearance in that character); Anna Bolena, Mlle. Grist; Jane Seymour, Signora Giuseppina Rietti (from the Italian Opera at Vienna, her first appearance in London). In the course of the evening Sign. PUZZI will perform a SOLO on the HORN. To be followed by a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the following distinguished Artists will appear—Mlle. Fanny Elssler, Mlle. Cerito, M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon. After which, the Second Act of GUILLAUME TELL, Maillade, Madame Periani; Arnoldo, Signor Mario; Walter, Signor F. Lablache; and Guillaume Tell, Signor Fornasari. To conclude with A FAVORITE BALLET, in which all the principal Artists of her Majesty's Theatre will appear. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made to Signor PUZZI, 38, Jernyn street, St. James's, and at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the opera will commence at half-past Seven.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The LAST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Beethoven's *Sinfonia Eroica*; Trio (Cordell), Messrs. Lindley, Lucas, and Howell; Scene, with Chorus, from "As You Like It," H. Smart; Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy's "First Walpurgis Night," with Chorus (first time in this country); Concerto, Violin, Mr. Sainton; a selection from Beethoven's *Ruine of Athens*, with Chorus, M. (first time in this country); and Weber's Overture to "Oberon." Vocalists: Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl. Leader, Mr. T. Cooke; Conductor, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.—Single Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. Cramer and Co. 20, Regent-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face with its varied expressions, on a gigantic scale, curiously contrasted with the living man. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE magnifies effectively a succession of WORKS OF THE FINE ARTS; also, casts of INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS OF THE TOWER OF LONDON, cut by Lord Guilford Dudley, and other State Prisoners. Arrangements have been made for Dr. RYAN to deliver VARIOUS LECTURES on the EVENINGS OF MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS; and Professor BACHHOFFNER on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. These Lectures, as well as the Morning Lectures, will abound in interesting Experiments. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL, and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half price.

PRESERVES AND CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Cakes, and as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant, it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.
Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin-foil), embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars, to which attention is especially directed."

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From the Parish Register—P. BOWDON.
Signed—JOHN BALDWIN, Vicar.

This and hundreds of other cases of decided cures, attested on the highest authority, and already published, occupy upwards of 150 pages of letter-press. These Testimonials are published periodically, and may be had on application at any respectable medicine vendors. The cures in many instances were effected after all other means had failed, and they thus establish the claims of PARR'S LIFE PILLS in being considered the best medicine in the world.

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British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, July, 1844.

N.B. We would advise the Public, should they feel inclined to patronise such Pills, to be cautious in making inquiries as to who the Proprietors of such medicines really are. The practice of adopting the Hygeian theory with an inefficient or improper medicine, of course tends to bring that theory into disrepute.

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